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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE PROVOST

TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To September 1, 1896, including the Report of the Acting
Provost from June 9, 1894

PHILADELPHIA
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY
1896

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To the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you the history of the University from the 9th of June, 1894, until August 31, 1896. During nearly the whole of the first half of this period, the University was without a permanent official head; but at the suggestion of the Board, I assumed the position of Acting-Provost. Notwithstanding this fact, it seems right that there should be presented to you a statement of the University's affairs, both during the period when I acted as Provost, and since the time when the Provostship of the University was committed by you to my responsibility. I beg first to refer to the more important changes which have taken place in our University ranks, through death or resignation.

Your Board has rarely sustained so many losses in membership in as brief a period. Within two years Mr. Henry H. Houston, the Hon. Henry Reed, the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Schaeffer and Dr. William Hunt have been taken from us, and each removal was a distinct loss to the University, and a personal bereavement to those with whom they have been associated in its service.

The practical common sense, leading to prompt and accurate judgment, which made Mr. Houston so valuable in the councils of the University, was cultivated by a lifelong contact with strong minds engaged with him in the great enterprises which enriched alike

the individual and the community. The success which crowned his labors was through no sacrifice of unvarying integrity of character or of tenderness of humanity. Impressed to an unusual degree with the divine doctrine of the stewardship of wealth, he was equally in accord with the divine injunction of secrecy in the discharge of this stewardship, and the full measure of his benefactions is known only to Him who seeth in secret. The University is but one of the many to deplore in his decease the loss of an honored friend and a generous benefactor. His death took place upon the 31st of June, 1895. I well remember the interview which I had with him in 1894, when I spoke to him of the needs of the student-life, and of our sad neglect, as Trustees, of these wants. After a very few minutes' conversation, he made a princely contribution, followed by others, which have given to the University "Howard Houston Hall." In all my intercourse with him, Mr. Houston never made reference to any gift which he had made to the University, except upon one occasion, and then it was to say that he wished the moneys to be given for the purposes indicated to him, and not in order that the Hall should be named after his deceased son. It is fitting that the record should show that the naming of the Hall was the result of independent action of the Trustees of the University, and that Mr. Houston's gifts were entirely disconnected from any expectation of such action. We may all rejoice, however, as I know that he rejoiced, in the action of the Trustees, and in the religious, moral and social advantages which are there afforded to all students of the University, in a measure far beyond any original expectation.

The death of Judge Reed brought to a premature end a career in which his colleagues of this Board and all who are identified with the University, took a peculiar interest. The influence of his father, Prof. Henry Reed, upon those who were his students, is to-day almost as present and conscious as in life, and is still an abiding and living force in this community. A graduate of the Departments of Arts and of Law, Judge Reed was a loyal son of the University, proud of its traditions and achievements in the past, and deeply interested in all plans for its advancement in the future. He was in the fullest and broadest sense of the phrase a gentleman and a scholar, and he brought to the discharge of his duties as a trustee, a wide and varied culture and a professional training which qualified him to deal with every phase of University life, and peculiarly fitted him to serve as a member of the Law Committee. By his untimely death the members of the Board have been deprived of the counsel and co-operation of a colleague whose exceptional abilities and attainments and engaging qualities had won their cordial friendship and regard. His death occurred upon February 23, 1896.

By the death of Dr. Schaeffer the Trustees of the University lose an associate and friend who for more than thirty-six years has been intimately connected with the administrative work of the University. Dr. Schaeffer was born in Hagerstown, Md., in the year 1813, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. After his graduation he entered the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, at Gettysburg, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1835, and entered the ministry of this numerous and estima-

ble organization of the Christian Church. From the time of his ordination to his death, upon March 15, 1896, he was an influential and universally acknowledged leader and teacher in the Lutheran Church, participating in the organization and management of its colleges, church societies and conventions. He was elected a Trustee of the University in 1858. His attendance at the meetings of the Board was remarkable, and he took a deep interest in the affairs of the University, serving for many years as a member of the Committee on the Department of Arts. In these respects he followed the example of the Rev. Dr. Philip Mayer, whom he succeeded as Lutheran member of the Board.

After a continuous service of sixteen years in the Board of Trustees, Dr. William Hunt was forced to resign the position on account of a prolonged sickness, which a few months afterwards terminated his long and useful life. Dr. Hunt's distinguished career as a surgeon was associated throughout with the names in medicine and surgery which have reflected great honor upon Philadelphia and upon the University, and this association fitted him in a special degree for his functions as a Trustee. To the Committee on Medicine, and on the several Hospital Boards of which he was an active member, he brought wide professional knowledge, a familiarity with the traditions of the University, a strong judgment, and an unfailing kindness and courtesy which endeared him to his associates.

To fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees, occurring through death or resignation, there have been four appointments. Mr. Thomas McKean was elected on December 3, 1895; Dr. Morris J. Lewis,

February 4, 1896; Mr. Joseph G. Rosengarten and Mr. Randal Morgan, upon July 23, 1896; Mr. Rosengarten having been nominated by the Central Committee of the Alumni, under the existing arrangement of the Corporation with that Association.

A permanent Treasurer has been appointed in the person of Mr. Arthur E. Newbold, to whose report I beg to refer you as exhibiting the financial condition of the University during the period under review, and a detailed account of the donations received during the same time.

A very great loss befell the Law Department in the death, upon June 28, 1894, of Professor Samuel S. Hollingsworth, in the prime of his life and the fulness of his intellectual strength. Prof. Hollingsworth was singularly well fitted for his position in the Law School. To his natural characteristics of clearness of mind, extreme accuracy and thoroughness, soundness of judgment, moral courage, sincerity and kindness, were added a high degree of academic culture, and a training in law under the ablest men of that profession. The high and affectionate tributes paid to his memory by his fellow-members of the bar at the time of his death reveal the greatness of the loss sustained by the University in his removal. His forceful teaching was constantly supplemented by the example of all that a lawyer should be in professional, social, and personal character. As the late Mr. Richard C. McMurtrie well said, "I have never known anybody that was more universally beloved and more universally respected in every position that he took."

Dr. John Adam Ryder, Professor of Comparative Embryology and Histology in the University, died in

this city, March 26, 1895. By his removal from our midst the Institution lost one of its most brilliant and original investigators, his colleagues a true and steadfast friend, his students a sympathetic and helpful teacher. Born at London, Pa., in 1852, he was appointed Jessup Fund student in 1875, Embryologist to the U. S. Fish Commission in 1880, and Professor in the University in 1886. At the close of the succeeding year he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University, and few more worthy recipients of this honor could be named. From earliest years our deceased colleague was an ardent naturalist, and though after school-days had passed circumstances prevented him for a time fulfilling his ambitions in the field of natural science, these were ultimately satisfied amid the rich collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Here he laid the foundation for most broad and accurate knowledge of zoölogy, the possession of which in later years surprised all who knew him. The extensive library of the Academy was also laid under tribute and from that time till the month of his death he was a constant reader there. The six years of his life spent in the service of the U. S. Fish Commission gave him unrivalled facilities for the study of embryological as well as adult types. Most of the famous spawning beds from the Potomac to the New England Coast were visited by him. The original and valuable papers that came from his pen at this time induced your Board to appoint him to the chair of Embryology ten years ago. His subsequent efforts to advance the Biological Department and the University as a whole were marked by a single-heartedness of purpose and tenacity of method which endeared him to all his col-

leagues and students. His original investigations are recorded in 215 separate communications, and fully half of these were elaborated during his occupancy of the chair. All are characterized by accurate observation, bold speculative thought, breadth of generalization and terseness of diction; qualities which stamped him as a biological leader. He possessed a strong mechanical bias and several of his papers describe the construction of fine mechanisms that were designed to aid the worker in his biological enquiries. His genial and almost boyish disposition endeared him to his students, many of whom only discovered the depth of his erudition when gathered round the teacher in an informal manner after the exercises of the class-room or laboratory had closed.

The sudden and tragic death of Mr. John Stewardson, upon January 6, 1896, was a severe blow to the School of Architecture and to the whole University. His thorough training as an architect and his innate good taste and judgment made him a most acceptable lecturer and instructor in his chosen profession. It is most gratifying and fitting that his sorrowing friends and associates have resolved to create a permanent memorial of his character and talents.

Dr. Harrison Allen's retirement from the chair of Comparative Anatomy was only the laying down of duties which he had assumed as a temporary help to the University. On the death of Professor Joseph Leidy the chair was made vacant, and its place in the Biological School and in connection with the Wistar Institute required immediate provision. Dr. Allen kindly consented to assume the duties, but only temporarily, and his resignation and election as Emeri-

tus Professor were in accordance with this understanding.

The resignation of Dr. John S. Billings as Pepper Professor of Hygiene, Director of the Laboratory of Hygiene and Director of the Hospital, was accepted with regret by the Trustees, in order that he might accept the position for which he is so peculiarly fitted as the Librarian of the Associated Libraries of New York City. Dr. Billings, who had previously been consulted as an expert in making improvements to the hospital, was called to the service of the University at the time when Mr. Henry C. Lea generously built the Laboratory of Hygiene. His high reputation as a hygienist marked him as a fitting head for the laboratory, and as this gave the opportunity to secure his experience in hospital construction and management as Director of the Hospital, the Trustees made an arrangement with him by which at first a part, and ultimately all of his time was given to these important departments of the University. The regret at his departure is lightened by the reflection that the organization of the laboratory, and the improved administration of the hospital have been so thoroughly accomplished that their future career is well assured.

At the time when the Trustees expressed the desire that I should be the Acting-Provost of the University, pending the choice of a permanent officer, I suggested to the Board the appointment of Prof. George S. Fullerton as Vice-Provost of the University, in the stead of our revered associate, Dr. E. Otis Kendall, who, through advancing age, found it impossible to fulfil to his satisfaction the responsible duties of this position.

Dr. Kendall was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at the Central High School in 1838. He was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University in 1855, and shortly afterward Professor of Astronomy also. He was made Vice-Provost in February, 1883, and retired as Honorary Vice-Provost in June, 1894. He is still a member of the Faculty, but excused from lecturing. His natural dignity and uniform courtesy, his unfailing kindness, his faithfulness in the discharge of every duty, have won him the love and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. His influence upon so many generations of students has been profound, and always for good, leading them to recognize that in becoming a learned scholar it is important that one should not neglect to become at the same time a good citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Upon the death of Dr. Charles P. Krauth, Vice-Provost and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the mind of the College authorities was called to the esteem which he had often expressed for a student who had been recently graduated, and the prophecies which he had made of a career for his favorite scholar. Mr. George S. Fullerton had just finished a course in Theology, when he was called as Instructor in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. It was not long before he was advanced, first as Assistant Professor, and then as Professor, to fill the chair once occupied by the teacher who so esteemed him. Upon the entrance of the present administration he was unanimously chosen Vice-Provost; and the wisdom of the choice has been amply vindicated by the admirable and devoted services which he has rendered the

University in that office. Indeed, so conspicuously has he shown the need and possibilities of the office, when properly filled, that the Trustees are about to enact a statute, giving it higher dignity and enlarged functions. As Provost, I desire here to acknowledge how much I owe to the wise counsel, the faithful co-operation, and the untiring diligence of the Vice-Provost of the University.

To the main teaching force of the University, there have been added in the two years under review six men of distinction, as follows :

HENRY GIBBONS, Professor of Latin Literature.

CHARLES L. DOOLITTLE, Professor of Mathematics
and Flower Professor of Astronomy.

MARION D. LEARNED, Professor of German Languages and Literature.

EDWARD GRANT CONKLIN, Professor of Comparative Embryology.

ALEX. C. ABBOTT, Professor of Hygiene.

EDWARD C. KIRK, Professor of Dentistry.

Dr. Kirk has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, and Dr. William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Faculty of Law. In order that he might have time to attend to the grave duties of his Vice-Provostship, Dr. Fullerton resigned, some months ago, his office as Dean of the College. Prof. William A. Lamberton was appointed Dean in his stead, and Prof. J. H. Penniman, Vice-Dean. The vacancy in the Deanship of the Graduate School (or the Department of Philosophy), caused by the transference of Prof. Lamberton to the Deanship of the College, was filled by the appointment of Prof. William R. New-

bold. The organization, therefore, of the University is complete, and while additions will necessarily be made to our teaching body, with our fuller comprehension of the work which is set before us to do, I know of no gaps to be filled in our general organization. There is, I am quite sure, a genuine and hearty desire upon the part of everyone to render true and effective service.

It seems to me to be better, at this time, not to refer to the work of the living. I think we should all regard ourselves as parts of a University, and it is a sufficient distinction to be connected with an institution so essential to the welfare of the human race. Everyone must hold himself in readiness to sink himself in favor of the University.

STATISTICS OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

There has been an increase both in the teaching staff and in the students of the University in the past two years. The statistics, classified according to departments, are as follows:

PROFESSORS, LECTURERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

	1894-'95.	1895-'96.
The College	100	106
Department of Philosophy	39	44
Department of Law	15	13
Department of Medicine	81	80
Auxiliary Department of Medicine . .	7	5
Laboratory of Hygiene	4	4
Department of Dentistry	44	44
Department of Veterinary Medicine . .	19	17
Emeritus Professors	6	6
	—	—
Duplications	315	319
	75	68
	—	—
	240	251

STUDENTS.

The College	754	871
Department of Philosophy	161	172
Department of Law	279	313
Department of Medicine	815	873
Auxiliary Department of Medicine . .	43	44
Laboratory of Hygiene	41	23
Department of Dentistry	278	323
Department of Veterinary Medicine . .	78	61
	—	—
	2449	2680
Duplications	51	48
	—	—
	2398	2632

The Academic year 1895-'96 thus shows an increase of 11 teachers and 234 students. The large increase in the College is partly due to an increase in the number entered for the Teachers' Courses, but there was also, as I shall point out later, a considerable increase in the number of regular students entered for the Bachelor's degree.

A large proportion of our students come from the State of Pennsylvania, as indeed a large proportion of the students in all of our universities and colleges come from the region immediately surrounding them. I subjoin a table giving the geographical distribution of our students for the year 1895-'96:

Alabama	2	Connecticut	17
Arkansas	1	Cuba	5
Australia	4	Delaware	59
Austria	1	District Columbia . . .	8
Barbadoes	1	Ecuador	2
Brazil	3	England	4
British Columbia	1	Florida	3
California	7	Georgia	9
Canada	13	Germany	6
Colorado	4	Hungary	1

Idaho	1	Nova Scotia	1
Illinois	17	Ohio	38
Indiana	17	Oregon	2
Indian Territory	1	Pennsylvania	1925
Iowa	16	Peru	1
Ireland	1	Prince Edward Island .	2
Jamaica, W. I.	2	Puerto Rico	2
Japan	3	Rhode Island	6
Kansas	8	Roumania	1
Kentucky	2	Russia	7
Louisiana	3	Scotland	1
Maine	6	South Carolina	3
Maryland	10	Spain	1
Massachusetts	44	Switzerland	2
Mexico	2	Tennessee	6
Michigan	10	Texas	7
Minnesota	4	Turkey	1
Missouri	14	U. S. of Colombia . . .	1
Montana	1	Utah	3
Nebraska	4	Venezuela	1
New Brunswick	3	Vermont	4
New Hampshire	7	Virginia	8
New Jersey	144	Washington	2
New Mexico	1	West Indies	1
New York	92	West Virginia	12
Nicaragua	2	Wisconsin	20
North Carolina	6		—
North Dakota	1	Total	2632
Norway	1		

Thus it will be seen that of the 2632 students registered at the University last year, 1925 came from our own State, 613 from other states and territories, and 94 from foreign countries. I hope that the provision which has been made for the proper lodging and boarding of students may increase the number of those who come to us from a distance. We have heretofore done little to make student life attractive.

BOARD OF DEANS, AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF DEPARTMENTS OF THE CORPORATION.

An important administrative change in the University was authorized by your Board in the fall of the year 1894. This was the constituting a Board of Deans, to consist of the Provost, Vice-Provost and the Deans of the several Faculties, and to have as its function the transaction of administrative business affecting the whole University, or touching the inter-relations of its Faculties.

The meetings of the Deans have been found to be most helpful in drawing together the various Departments of the University and making them act as a unit. There are many matters in which the different Departments are equally interested. There is almost no question which touches the student life, which does not affect the students in all Departments. That there should be some uniformity of discipline throughout the whole University is, I think, desirable, and as the Deans are the officers of discipline in their Departments, the mere fact that they have taken counsel with one another has tended to raise the standard of discipline, and insure its efficiency, in every part of the University. It is important that the Deans should confer with one another, for they are human, and the idiosyncrasies of any individual tend to be eliminated, when he works in harmony with a number of others.

In the spring of 1895 the Board of Deans recommended to the Board of Trustees the appointment of an Athletic Committee, to have the general oversight of the physical life of the students of all Departments. Their recommendation was adopted and put in force,

with advantage to the University as a whole. The details regarding the constitution and powers of the Athletic Committee I shall give later.

In the spring of 1896 the outgoing Board of Directors of Houston Hall recommended that the incoming Board be the Board of Deans, it having been found that the best method of insuring quiet and order in a building in which such great numbers of students congregated was by having it recognized that the authority of the ordinary officers of discipline in the University extended even to the Club.

In the further progress of a centralization and systematization of the work of the University, it is probable that the Board of Deans will be of no small assistance. They are thoroughly familiar with the workings of their Departments and can easily see how they may best be adjusted to one another. Never, I think, has there been a stronger feeling of the unity of the University nor a clearer recognition of the fact that all its Departments are interdependent parts of one organization, than exists at present.

In this connection I wish to mention important changes in the financial relations of two of the Departments of the University to the Corporation. In the spring of 1895 it was arranged that the professors in the Dental Department should receive fixed salaries, and have no interest in the fees derived from students, as they had had before that date. In the spring of 1896 the same reform was introduced in the Department of Medicine. This I regard as a very important matter. Instructors in a University should not, I believe, be pecuniarily interested in the receipts and expenditures of their Departments. It is their func-

tion to devote their undivided attention to instruction and the advancement of knowledge. It is the function of the Corporation to provide proper facilities for this work, and to assume all its pecuniary responsibilities. An interest on the part of the teaching force in the fees derived from students has been with us peculiarly anomalous on account of the fact that the courses in the Departments in which this has obtained have not been elective, and the additional sum received by an instructor could not be regarded as the fruit of his ability or devotion to his work.*

The reports of the Deans and others in charge of the various Departments of the University will show in detail the work of each Department. I have, in this report, only room to comment briefly upon them, and to call attention to some striking features, adding occasionally matters which do not rightly fall within the purview of Deans or Directors.

THE COLLEGE.

In the fall of 1894, the College began its work under a new form of organization. It had long been felt by our leading professors that the College Faculty was not an ideal body for the transaction of business. It was composed of all the professors and assistant

* Since the preparation of this report, the Faculty of Law have with unanimity requested the Trustees to change the involved financial relations hitherto had with the Corporation and to make the same University arrangement as was effected in the spring of 1896, with the Faculty of the Department of Medicine. It gives me great pleasure to be able to add to this report that the Trustees have concurred in the recommendation and that this Faculty has been placed upon the same footing as all other University Faculties.

professors giving instruction in the College. It was large and unwieldy, and a satisfactory discussion of questions relating to instruction and discipline was on that account rendered difficult. Furthermore, it was not a fairly representative body. Some closely related groups of subjects were represented by a large number of men, and others, quite as important, were represented by but one or two. On occasions it was felt that the decisions arrived at were influenced by this fact, and it was also felt that some of these decisions were not for the good of the College as a whole. Influenced by these considerations, a large number of our leading professors, in the summer of 1894, petitioned the Board of Trustees of the University to authorize the organization of an Academic Council, representative of the various groups of subjects in which instruction is given, to act, in place of the Faculty as a whole, as the legislative body governing the College. The action of the Board of Trustees constituting the Council reads as follows :

"The Academic Council of the College shall consist of one representative of each of the following Committees of Instruction : Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, English, Philosophy, History, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering.

"Members of the Council shall be elected by the professors and assistant professors of the Committee of Instruction which they represent. Only professors are eligible to membership in the Council. Members of the Council shall be elected for a period of two years. If there be but one professor in the group to be represented, he shall be the representative of that

group. The Dean shall be a member and chairman of the Council, and sole representative of the group to which he belongs. The Council shall also elect its Secretary, who shall be Secretary of the Faculty.

"This Council shall be the legislative body of the College, and shall make regulations for discipline, for promotion and for recommendations for degrees. It shall nominate officers of instruction to the Board of Trustees, and shall elect the Committee of Discipline."

The Committees of Instruction, mentioned in the above, consist of the officers giving instruction in the several subjects enumerated. The representative of each Committee in the Council acts as Chairman of the Committee.

A trial of two years seems to have justified this change in the organization of the College. The several Committees of Instruction have been unified, and those working in the same field have been drawn closer together, much to the advantage of their work.

The different committees, through their representatives, have also been brought into closer touch, and the small number of those taking part in the deliberations of the Council has made it possible for every question to be thoroughly discussed, and considered in its relation to every department of instruction. The government of the College has been centralized, but not, I think, at the expense of the rights and privileges of individuals. It has been possible to get through with much more work in a given time than under the old system.

The discipline of the College has been much stricter during the past two years than it was before. Greater care has been exercised in admitting students

to the College, and much greater strictness in requiring of them serious work after entering. At the end of the first term of the year 1894-'95, 62 students were dropped either out of their class or out of the College. At the end of the second term, 31 more were dropped. It was thought, at the time, by many of the friends of the College, that this was too sudden a change; but this action has been found beneficial, and it is evident from the statistics furnished by the Dean of the College that the students adjusted themselves to the higher standard within a year, those dropped in the two terms of 1895-'96 being respectively 37 and 22, a difference of 34, as compared with the former year. As the work was, in the opinion of the Dean, more severe during the last year than it was the year before, these figures do not wholly express the difference in the work done during the two years.

Especially great has been the increased difficulty in gaining admission to special and irregular courses in the College. The Dean rightly characterizes this class of students, the partial and irregular students, as they have been admitted in the past, an undesirable feature of our work. There are undoubtedly those, to whom courses in a College should be open, and yet who cannot, for various reasons, become candidates for a degree. Where, however, admission to irregular courses of any sort is made too easy, such courses are apt to become the refuge of the idle and the uneducated. Special and partial students, as they are now defined in the College, are not a class to be despised. They must pass the gauntlet of a Committee, which inquires carefully into their qualifications for the course which they wish to enter, and also requires them to show

good cause why they should enter such a course instead of becoming regular candidates for a degree. Those who are admitted by this Committee may be assumed to be worthy students. It is due to its labors that, during the past year, the number of irregular students in the College has been greatly diminished. On the other hand, the number of regular students who entered in the year 1895-'96 exceeded by 90 those entered in 1894-'95. This is a most gratifying increase.

Regarding the members of athletic and non-athletic organizations, it is clearly shown that under proper supervision students may be allowed to interest themselves in these matters without detriment to their scholarship. It is to me rather surprising to find that the scholastic record of the College members of the various University athletic teams is distinctly higher than that of the student body as a whole. The record of students who belong to dramatic and musical organizations is about up to the average level. The strictness exercised by the Committees in charge of these organizations does not appear to have worked hardship, or to have caused among the students any ill feeling. On the contrary, the students as a whole seem to have approved a supervision which has given to these organizations a degree of respectability which they would not otherwise have attained.

It is pointed out by the Dean of the College that there might well be some modification in the method now in force of granting free tuition to needy and deserving students. A Committee of the Faculty is in charge of this matter, and the Committee has taken great pains to obtain complete information regarding

the candidate and grant aid only where it is evidently merited. The applications have, however, been very numerous, and the Committee is constantly in perplexity as to the amount of free tuition it may justly grant. This has not been definitely limited by your Board, and although the Committee has made an effort to keep down the number of free students, it has found it hard to refuse aid in cases of great need, even when the list has seemed already full. I would suggest, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, as mentioned in the report of the Dean, that a definite number of free scholarships be given this Committee to distribute each year. This would not work hardship to those already in the College who are part way through their courses, and it would in three years reduce the number to a reasonable figure.

For five years the certificates of school-masters have been accepted for admission to the College. In the spring of 1895 the Academic Council of the College voted to abolish the admission of students by certificate from private schools. It determined to still accept the diplomas of public high schools for the subjects they actually covered, referring such cases to a special committee for investigation. The abolition of the certificate system was advocated by, and has met with the approval of, the best teachers in the schools in and about Philadelphia, and it appears to be generally agreed that the Council, in taking this step, acted wisely. The time set for the return to the examination system was the spring of 1896. Just what will be the effect upon the size of the entering classes for a year or two, it is impossible to predict,

but that this measure will in the long run prove satisfactory, both to the University and to the schools, I have little doubt.

I cannot but agree with the Dean of the College in thinking that the average age of students who enter the liberal courses of the College is too great. The average age of the Freshmen entering the College in the fall of 1894 was eighteen years and six months. In 1895 the average age was eighteen years and seven months. These students have entered the College for a four or five years' course. Those who expect, after having been graduated from the liberal courses, to study law, theology, or medicine, will be about twenty-six years old before they can expect to be self-supporting. In the medical or legal professions, even more time must elapse, as a practice must be built up. Such men can scarcely expect to be well established in life before they are thirty. This would reserve a college training, followed by a professional training, largely for men of means or of very exceptional energy. It narrows the competition within these professions, and tends to make them the property of a class. This evil is obviated at present by the fact that most professional students omit a college course altogether, and do much the same thing that is done by the students in the technical schools, who pursue professional studies while they are nominally in college. The tendency to pass directly from the preparatory school to the professional departments of the University, I cannot but deplore, as it gives us half-educated men; and yet, unless the average age of entering college can be reduced, or unless a sufficient number of prizes giving free tuition and further

assistance to meritorious students can be established, it seems to be unavoidable that poor students, however anxious to obtain the higher culture, shall be cut off from courses which necessitate a tuition extending over so many years. The suggestion of the Dean of the College, that the average age of admission to College could be diminished by more thorough teaching in the schools, may offer some solution of this difficulty. I can think of no other solution than a reduction of the college course, as it now exists, by one year.

A movement in the College to which I wish to call especial attention is that offering instruction to teachers in our public schools, who have not had the opportunity of a college education, and cannot hope for it. Whatever may be said of candidates for other professions, there can be but one opinion as to the importance of a college education or its equivalent to those who give their lives to teaching. It is gratifying to say that the efforts of our professors have met with a great measure of success. During the year 1894-'95 sixty-five teachers came regularly to the University to attend undergraduate courses. During the last year the number was 181. The courses attended were not in any sense popular, but were such as would be given to college classes. According to the testimony of those engaged in giving this instruction, the work done by the students was earnest and successful. There is every reason to believe that in this new field of activity a still greater work may be done in the years to come. Through these teachers the University reaches some thousands of children, and it has been remarked that the wholesome effects of the work done with us have already made themselves apparent

in many school-rooms in the city and in surrounding towns and rural communities.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

The report of the Dean of the Department of Philosophy or Graduate School indicates that its work during the past two years has met with a gratifying success. There is no department of the University's work that I regard as more important than this. A University has the double aim of communicating knowledge already attained and of increasing our store by research. In no way can the first of these functions be better fulfilled than in instructing those who are teachers or are giving themselves the preparation to follow worthily this calling. In teaching these the University multiplies its usefulness, and continues its work in all parts of the country through its deputies.

It is admitted by all thoughtful men that the teachers in our schools generally have not sufficient training for the grave responsibilities laid upon them. Especially in the public schools they are often not even college graduates, and have begun teaching before their own education was nearly completed. The teacher who knows but little more of the subject in which he is giving instruction, than the class he is teaching, is wholly unfit to be a teacher. He lacks breadth of view and adaptability. This has come to be widely recognized, and in all the better schools, both public and private, there has come to be a demand for college graduates if nothing more. Not that there are not in many of our schools teachers who have not

had these advantages, who, nevertheless, because they are by nature studious and have in addition a true pedagogic instinct, have been able to do excellent work. But the fact remains, and is recognized first of all by such teachers, that they have not had the preparation they should have had for their work.

And when we come to consider, not the teachers in our lower schools, but those charged with the higher work in our preparatory schools, and public high schools, and what is still more important, those who have the oversight of schools or groups of schools, principals, and city and county superintendents—when we consider this class, we must conclude that the interests committed to their charge demand that they shall have the fullest and richest preparation for their calling. They should not only know well the schools, but also the higher institutions of learning to which our schools lead up. They should look at our educational system as a whole, and work for its greater systematization. The present unhappy gaps in it are, I believe, largely due to the fact that those working in the several departments have so slight a knowledge of other departments than their own.

It is especially for this class, who expect to fill the higher positions in our school system and the chairs in our colleges, that our graduate school gives its courses. They need more than a college education. They need that close living contact with the sources of science and literature, and with true scholars and investigators, which can only be gained in the freer and more advanced work of the Graduate School. That they feel this is evidenced by the number who have already come to us for instruction of this higher type.

The second object of the work done in the Department of Philosophy is the training of investigators. The number of advanced students who will be able to do original work of great value for science and literature is, of course, not large. There are, however, some who are by natural endowment called to this work. They should be in a peculiar sense the wards of the University—should be furnished with the best instruction, and afforded every facility for developing their powers. As the Dean of the Department of Philosophy points out, encouragement has been given the Faculty by the establishment of the twenty-seven graduate scholarships and fellowships made possible by the George Leib Harrison Foundation. A detailed account of these is given in the Dean's report. I merely wish here to call attention to the Senior Fellowships established on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Department. It is believed that these are a unique feature in the plan under which fellowships are awarded in our universities. It will readily be seen that they have been established especially in the interest of the class of students of which I have just been speaking.

During the past two years there has been an increase in the number of students enrolled in the Department. There has also been an improvement in their quality, more and better work having been done in the last year than was done during any year preceding. As the average length of time necessary for the attainment of the degree of Ph.D. is now three years, even when the student gives his whole time to his studies, I think the statement in the Catalogue, to the effect that a minimum of two years is demanded,

should be changed. It is gratifying to note an increase in the number coming to us from other institutions.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The report of the Dean of the Department of Medicine shows that the number of medical students at the University last year was greater than it has ever been before, 878 having been in attendance. It is especially worthy of remark that the large first-year class of 331 entered for a four-year course. It had been anticipated that the action of the Faculty in lengthening the course by one year would diminish the number of applicants for admission. The size of this class is, however, only another proof of the general principle so often substantiated, that students are not usually deterred by the difficulty of a course, but consider, first of all, its excellence and the value which it is likely to have in giving them a standing in their profession. Should such a class enter in the fall of this year, our facilities will be taxed to the utmost in finding room for them.

It is a matter of regret that a larger number of college graduates do not attend our medical school. The statistics given by the Dean, and covering the last four years, are not encouraging. For the small number, I think that the medical schools of the country are in part to blame. The low standard of their entrance examinations is sure to produce in the public mind the idea that but little preliminary education is necessary for one who wishes to practise medicine.

The table furnished by the Dean giving the institutions from which our last medical class came to

us, shows clearly that our new entrance examinations might be much higher than they have been without at all seriously diminishing the number of our medical students. I am glad to state that the Medical Faculty took up the consideration of this subject during the past winter, appointing a Committee to make an investigation and report to the Faculty. The Committee conferred with the College Committee on Schools and Entrance Requirements, and reported a plan which was, in substance, adopted. This plan, which is given at length in the report of the Dean, provides for a gradual rise in the entrance requirements, and the adoption in 1899 of the same requirements as are demanded at present for admission to the College. Furthermore, the Faculty earnestly recommends that students before taking up their medical studies, pursue in some college of good standing, a course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, or at least such a preparatory course as is offered in the College, and entitled "The Two Years Course Preparatory to Medicine."

Notwithstanding the great numbers of students which are matriculated in our Medical Department, and notwithstanding the success of the school in turning out good practitioners, it has now, and has had for some time, need of much better facilities for physiological, pathological, and histological work. It should have laboratories properly equipped, not merely for the teaching of students who wish to obtain a degree and enter upon the practice of their profession, but also for the encouragement of research and the advancement of knowledge in the subjects indicated. Unless these things are furnished, the Department

will not be able to hold its own as a centre of learning and scientific research, nor will it be able to do its whole duty by the University of which it is a part. I hope that in the not distant future we may be able to obtain these laboratories and proper equipment.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

The Hospital has not only continued its invaluable functions of relieving suffering and affording a means of clinical instruction, but has been greatly enlarged and improved by the completion of new buildings and by improvements in administration. The ground originally appropriated for Hospital purposes has now been nearly covered by the groups of buildings successively erected, and it may in the near future become a serious question as to how further expansion may be provided for. But our present concern is to see that the existing buildings are fully and effectively utilized. The older ones have been renovated and partially refurnished; the Agnew wing, the Maternity Hospital, and the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine completed, with every improvement and appliance that the latest medical science can suggest; and what we now need is the securing of such endowments and appropriations as will enable all these to be utilized for the relief of the sick and suffering. The Executive Board of the Managers, and the Board of Women Visitors are doing a noble work by their unselfish devotion to the interests of the Hospital, and they deserve the fullest support in their efforts to increase its usefulness and efficiency.

The usefulness of the Hospital in serving as a

school of instruction in practical medicine and surgery to the students of the Department of Medicine, and thus benefiting the general public by assisting in training prospective physicians to recognize and skilfully treat disease, must be acknowledged by every one.

The curriculum of the Department of Medicine includes two years' required attendance upon bedside instruction in the wards of the Hospital, and attendance upon a certain number of Obstetrical cases in its maternity pavilions.

During the session 1894-'95 the number of students who received Clinical instruction in the University Hospital, either by attendance upon Clinics or by instruction at the bedside of the patient in the wards, numbered 818, and of these there were:—

From Pennsylvania (outside of Philadelphia)	299
" Philadelphia	196
	—
Total from Pennsylvania	495
From other States of the Union	323
	—
	818

During the session 1895-'96 there were:—

From Pennsylvania (outside of Philadelphia)	312
" Philadelphia	220
	—
Total from Pennsylvania	532
From other States of the Union	346
	—
	878

THE AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

The Auxiliary Department of Medicine contained during the session of 1894-'95 46 students, and during the session of 1895-'96 it contained the same number.

All degrees previously granted for work in this Department have been abolished, and certificates alone are to be given testifying that students have fulfilled the demands of the course. At the last Commencement the degree of Bachelor of Sciences Auxiliary to Medicine was granted to four medical graduates who had taken the course, as they had entered at a time when the degree was promised upon fulfilling certain conditions. There can, however, be no more such cases, since it has been arranged, as I have said above, that students in this Department will hereafter obtain only certificates. The Department was founded at a time when the medical course of the University was by no means what it has since become, and when there was no opportunity to obtain, in the College, courses of peculiar value to those who intended to prepare themselves for the practice of medicine. The conditions as obtaining at that time have changed to such a degree that this Department has not, in my opinion, a real reason for existence as a separate Department. Almost all of its students are already registered in other Departments of the University. Its courses are doubtless of value, but they could be distributed among other Departments in such a way as to increase their value and do away with needless duplication. The Zoölogical, Anatomical, Botanical and Geological courses in the College have made

unnecessary the delivery of such courses in the Auxiliary Department of Medicine. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene might well be made a part of the course of the medical school. There has been organized in the College a two years' course preparatory to medicine, which gives a much better fitting for the study of medicine than the collection of courses offered by this Faculty as an independent group. I think the time has come to seriously consider doing away with this Department and distributing its work among others.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The Sub-Dean of the Department of Law calls attention, in a table covering ten years, to the growth in numbers of the school. It is surprising that, hampered as the school has been by its lack of a suitable building, and by the fact that it has been cut off from the life of the University as a whole, it has grown as it has. During the ten years the number of students has increased from 129 to 318. This number, although a gratifying increase, is by no means so great as we might easily have in the Law Department of the University.

We need a building upon the University grounds, where the students may be under the same wholesome influences which all our other students enjoy, and where the classes shall not be crowded into rooms not constructed originally with a view to the purpose to which they are put.

The library of the Law School is a valuable one, and should be no small attraction to students. Unfortunately the school has not had during the past, an

administrative officer who could give his whole time and attention to the students, as do the Deans of the other Departments of the University. As before stated, a new Dean has been appointed, who will be able to do this. It is right for me to say in this connection that, although Dean Patterson was able to give but a limited portion of his time to the service of the Department, his faithfulness and his kindly interest in students have done much to make up for the inconvenience which I have mentioned. He has resigned the Deanship, carrying with him the good wishes and the kindest feelings of those who have been under his charge.

The requirements for admission to the Department of Law have been, like those for admission to the Department of Medicine, much too low. An examination into the actual status of the students of the first year, made in the winter of 1895-'96, revealed the fact that so large a number of the students were prepared to pass an examination equivalent to that for admission to the College Department, that the Committee appointed by the Faculty to make recommendations regarding the entrance requirements to the Department, recommended that students entering for the session 1897-'98 be required to pass such a test for admission. This will insure at least a fair degree of education on the part of those admitted to the bar through this Department of our University. The standard cannot, I think, be regarded as too high. Possibly it will, at some time in the not distant future, be found desirable to raise it still higher.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.

The Department of Dentistry has been growing rapidly. The number of students has increased by nearly 100 in the last two years. The courses have been extended and improved. Courses in Bacteriology and Clinical Dentistry have been given during the past year, and the chair of Oral Surgery has been established. The incumbent, Dr. Matthew H. Cryer, will take up his work in the fall of 1896.

In January the position of the Dean was made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Truman after a long and faithful incumbency. This position has been filled for the past year and a half by Dr. Edward C. Kirk, who has shown himself very efficient, and has been active in introducing into the school all the advantages offered by similar institutions elsewhere.

Two University scholarships were established in the summer of 1896. These were made competitive, and it was decided that they be awarded on the basis of an examination equivalent to that demanded for admission to the technical courses in the College. It is the desire of the Dental Faculty to raise the requirements for admission as soon as it can safely be done, and the establishment of these two scholarships, to be granted under the conditions indicated, shows that, in their opinion, a dental student should have at least the amount of previous education which would enable him to enter a college in good standing, before he takes up his professional studies.

The growth of the Dental School has caused it no little inconvenience. It has been almost impossible to do some parts of the laboratory work, simply from

lack of space. Arrangements have now been made, and a suitable building is in the process of erection. It will be completed and ready for occupancy in the fall of the year 1897. In preparing its plans much care was exercised, the Dean and one member of the Faculty visiting and inspecting the leading Dental schools throughout the East and as far West as Minneapolis. Plans and descriptions of still other buildings were studied. It is believed that the new building, which is situated at 33d and Locust Streets, will combine the advantages of those visited, and avoid some of the inconveniences from which many of them have suffered. Its location has made it possible to obtain the light so necessary in Dental operative work.

THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

The report of the Dean of the Department of Veterinary Medicine shows that there has been a diminution in the number of students, comparing the two past years. The Dean suggests that this may be attributed in part to the financial depression existing throughout the country, which has mainly affected the agricultural classes, from which the Department draws many of its students, and in part to the diminution in the value of live stock, owing to the introduction of new methods of traction.

The course in the school has been extended and improved. It is, in a sense, at a disadvantage in the rivalry with a number of other Veterinary schools, in that it holds a higher standard and insists upon a three years' course. These things of course appeal to the best class of students, but it is quite possible that in this subject they diminish the numbers in attendance.

The courses of lectures on Anatomy and Horse-shoeing given by two of the Professors of the Department to the Masters' and Journeymen's Horseshoers' Association of Philadelphia is a new feature, and greatly to be commended. This work will probably be continued in succeeding years.

THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

The report of the Secretary of the Veterinary Hospital shows that this Institution has been of much practical value. As its value is not merely educational, but has the further claim upon the public made by any institution whose aim is to lessen suffering and disease, it should, I think, receive more support and encouragement from the public than it now does. An endowment sufficient to insure its maintenance under proper conditions would be most welcome.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE.

The report of the Director of the Department of Hygiene shows that this Department has come into much closer relations with other Departments of the University than heretofore. It has furnished instruction to students in the Departments of Medicine and Dentistry, and in the College. The classes, for which provision must be made for the Bacteriological courses to be given to the students of these Departments, are large, and a much larger class room is needed than is now available. There are many ways in which the unnecessary expense and inconvenience entailed by a lack of centralization and co-ordination in the Depart-

ments of the University show themselves. It has, for example, been customary to have courses of lectures on bacteriology given in the medical school by one of the members of the Medical Faculty, when there is a Department of Hygiene much better equipped for this work on the University grounds. There has also been no relation heretofore between the physiological work of the University and the work done in the psychological laboratory, although the apparatus needed in both laboratories is in many cases identical. It is coming to be felt, and I think rightly so, that all this should be changed, and that, in the particular case under discussion, all bacteriological work of the University should be done in one place, where proper provision can be made for doing it rightly.

To do the work which should be done in the Department of Hygiene there should be a class room connected with the building having accommodations for about 100 students. The present force in the Department is able to furnish the teaching now needed in all the Departments of the University, but the division of classes into small sections, simply for lack of accommodations, greatly increases the labor required of the lecturer and takes his time from other and quite as important work. Besides those students from other departments who have taken bacteriology as one of their courses, the Department of Hygiene has had a considerable number who have devoted themselves entirely to its work.

There has been a gratifying activity on the part of the laboratory staff and advanced students in prosecuting researches in their special subjects. A list of these researches is appended to the report of the Director.

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE.

The work of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, as set forth in the report of the Director, is especially worthy of attention. This Institution subserves one of the most important needs for which Universities exist, the advancement of knowledge; and does not occupy itself primarily with the communication of what is already known. The Director gives a list of those who have been engaged in research in the Institution during the past two years, and refers in detail to the valuable collections of anatomical and biological material which have been made. It was wise in the donor of this building to definitely limit the aims for which it could be used, and to indicate precisely the work in which those connected with the Institution might be permitted to engage.

There are some kinds of work done in a University which appeal to all reasonable men as of value to the community. It is especially the work of patient investigation which is apt to be left unprovided for, and which, more than any other work, stands in need of endowments, as it can never expect to be in any way self-supporting.

The collections now in the building are a stimulus and aid to all those engaged in biological and anatomical studies at the University; and not merely to them, but also to all within reach of the City who interest themselves in these important subjects.

THE FLOWER OBSERVATORY.

Although Astronomy has been offered as a course in the College for many years, there has been no pro-

vision at all made for teaching it, as it should be taught, with the aid of a well-equipped observatory. The offering of courses to advanced students was out of the question. This unfortunate state of affairs has happily been changed, and the University will hereafter have all that is necessary in the way of equipment for the use of advanced students, and all that is necessary for doing many kinds of research work. The Flower Observatory has been erected upon elevated land on the Flower farm, which is the property of the University. It is situated conveniently near the University, and yet far enough from the city to prevent its work from being interfered with by tremors transmitted by the constant movement of heavy wagons and cars, and by the glare produced in the atmosphere by the electric lights.

The University is fortunate in securing as its Director a man so experienced as Professor Doolittle. The details of the present status of the Observatory and its equipment, may be seen by consulting his report.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Very many years ago the University made an effort to establish a botanical garden on a somewhat large scale, and ground was secured for the purpose on Ridge Avenue, some distance above the built-up part of the city. The effort was a failure and the land was sold. It is most gratifying to know that we have now renewed the project, and have been able to establish the garden within the University precincts. The space that can be allotted to the purpose is necessarily quite limited, but it has been made

very attractive, and I cannot but express my surprise at the extent of the collection, and the variety of material for botanical study and investigation which are provided for within such narrow limits. It is an earnest of what we may hope to see done when the ample grounds surrounding the proposed Museums are available for a like purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

The activity of the Department of Archæology and Paleontology, as shown in the report of its President, is worthy of all commendation. The amount of money reported as expended by the Department in carrying on the work during the two years ending with October 1, 1896, and including the maintenance of museums, conducting of explorations, acquisition of collections, etc., amounts to about \$75,000. In addition to this, the Department has paid, on account of commissions to architects for the plans proposed for the new museum-building, \$9,500. At the last session of the Legislature the State of Pennsylvania made an appropriation to the University of \$200,000, and it was agreed that \$150,000 of this should go toward the erection of the projected building. The legislative appropriation to the University was conditioned upon the securing of an equal amount from other sources. Greater sums have been secured, and the Department reports that it now has contributions amounting to \$195,000, and is in a fair way to obtain sufficient sums of money to guarantee the erection of the building. The plans submitted by the architects call for the erection of a hand

some and strictly fireproof museum-building, of such design and construction as will render it excellently equipped for its purpose.

The scientific work done under the auspices of the Department has been creditable. Explorations have been made, and valuable material obtained from various parts of America, from Babylonia, from Egypt, from Corea, and from various other countries. The publication of the volume by Professor Herman V. Hilprecht has made famous the expedition which, since 1888, has been excavating the ruins of the city of Nippur in Mesopotamia. This expedition has been a costly one, as it has, up to the present day, involved an outlay of \$70,000, but this outlay has been well repaid by the results already attained.

The rapid increase in the collections acquired by the Department, and in those deposited, emphasizes the need of pressing to completion at least a part of the proposed museum building. In American Archæology, the Hazzard collection of relics of the Cliff-Dwellers, the Uhle collection from Bolivia, the Starr, the Scott, and the Mercer collections have greatly added to the material for study, and this would be far more available if there were room for proper display and classification. The gift by the Imperial Museum of Constantinople of the results of Babylonian excavations and of other antiquities and casts, is a gratifying result of the labors and influence of Professor Hilprecht. The Egyptian section has received valuable accessions from Mr. Flinders Petrie and the Egypt Exploration Fund; Professor Sommerville has still further increased his collection of talismans, and from a number of friends have come gifts of Archæological and Ethno-

logical objects of a large aggregate value. The museum is an important factor, especially in the graduate work of the University, and will become more and more so, in proportion as its treasures are properly housed, and made fully available to teachers and students under suitable regulations.

For a detailed account of the Archæological work done at the University, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Archæological Association.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The Report of the Librarian indicates a gratifying increase, both in the resources of the library and in its uses by the members of the University. During the period covered by this report, more than 25,000 bound volumes, and 16,000 unbound volumes and pamphlets, were acquired by gift or purchase. The most important addition was that of the Bechstein library of Germanic philology and literature; and the coincidence of its acquisition with the appointment of Professor Learned to the Chair of these subjects indicates a distinct advance in that line of study.

Good workmen must have good tools in order to secure the best results, and it must never be forgotten that libraries and museums are the tools of our educational work, and the mines for our investigations. Mr. Keen's analysis of the distribution of the books is worth examining, as revealing where we are rich and where poor, and ought to stimulate the friends of the University to remove reproach, where it exists, by increasing not only the bulk but the symmetry of our Library. The Library Committee keeps in close touch with the

heads of departments, and welcomes their suggestions as to the needs of their several lines, and it could wisely spend a larger sum than that suggested by the Librarian in such a way as would stimulate every part of the University work. I have been gratified to personally observe the serious and orderly way in which the Library building and its reading-rooms are used by the students of the University, and I am sure that they, as well as their instructors, fully appreciate the advantages which are, year by year, made more extensive as the Library is increased and classified. The work of cataloguing is steadily carried on, and, in view of the elaborate system of cross-references, which is so important to the effective use of the books, involves a large amount of skilled and painstaking labor. During the past summer, an additional floor of iron and glass was placed in the book-stack, and provided with proper shelving. This will very largely increase the capacity of the stack, and enable the Librarian to put our new acquisitions in place as rapidly as they can be classified and catalogued.

THE DORMITORIES AND DINING HALL, HOUSTON HALL AND CLUB, ETC.

I am happy to be able to report that we have at last succeeded in making a suitable provision for the daily life of the students at the University of Pennsylvania. About one-third of the Dormitory system has been completed. The buildings are beautiful, well constructed, hygienic, comfortable and convenient. With the exception of the roof, the structure is fireproof, and the thickness of the walls and floors insures quiet.

Although the buildings are in one block, they are in reality separate houses with the doors opening on two courts. This makes the question of discipline a much simpler one than it would be if several separate buildings had been erected. They are, moreover, so constructed that there are no long halls to tempt groups of students to disorder. There are lavatories and shower baths upon every floor and at every staircase. The woodwork is of oak, and the fittings are throughout artistic. Owing to the generosity of certain friends of the University it has been possible to furnish these rooms, a thing which is not done in most dormitories, and may seem to have been superfluous. It was recognized, however, that, as our dormitory system has sprung into being all at once, the furnishing of rooms would be a considerable item in the expenditure of the student, and it was desired to reduce the expense to such an extent that students of moderate means would not be excluded.

A new dining hall has been erected at 36th and Spruce Streets opposite the south entrance to the Wistar Institute, and on one corner of the old athletic field. It is a temporary dining hall, but it has been neatly and strongly constructed, and presents an attractive appearance. Arrangements have been made for furnishing wholesome and nourishing food to students at a reasonable price; and to insure that the food and the service are what they should be, a Committee of women interested in the University has consented to visit it weekly and keep everything connected with it under constant supervision.

A further feature of interest and importance to the student life of the University has been the erection

of Howard Houston Hall, the new club-house, which was presented to the University by the late Mr. H. H. Houston and his family, and which was opened on January 2, 1896. It is situated on the campus south of College Hall and forms the centre of the University buildings. As before stated it is a memorial to Henry Howard Houston, the son of Mr. H. H. Houston, and a graduate of the University in the class of 1878. No more fitting memorial to a good student cut off in his prime, could have been erected, than this beautiful structure equipped with all that is necessary to furnish wholesome recreation to young men. A brief description of the building and an account of the Houston Club which has been organized among the students, are given in the report of the Custodian, Mr. Scott. The Hall is beautiful architecturally and is artistic in all its appointments. Its influence cannot but be refining to those who spend their hours of recreation within its walls. It may be regarded as one of the educative forces of the University, and as a moral force its value cannot be overestimated. Students do not usually seek illegitimate amusements when they are provided with those that are wholesome. When the building was erected, it was thought by some to be upon too extensive a scale, but it has become so popular that it has been found to be none too large. It has been estimated that, on an average, more than 1000 students made use of it daily during the three months of the spring term of 1896. The number has on certain occasions risen as high as 1500. The Board of Directors has observed with great satisfaction the quiet and gentlemanly demeanor of those who spend their time there. I do not think that there is a club-house in the

city of Philadelphia which is more quiet and orderly. The Houston Club has been self-governing, and though the Board of Directors is the ultimate authority, it has only once had to consider cases of discipline, and its action on that occasion was in harmony with the recommendation of the House Committee, composed of students from all Departments and one member of the Faculty. There is at present no necessity that any student of the University seek his amusements away from the Institution. The whole day may be spent with profit and pleasure upon the University grounds.

The erection of the buildings referred to, as well as the large extension of the Hospital, compelled us to greatly enlarge the building and plant of the Central Heat and Light Station. The Boiler House has been extended northward to double its former length, and in the space so gained additional batteries of boilers have been placed, of sufficient power to meet the increased demand upon the station, at least for the present, and there is room for some further increase which will soon be needed.

ATHLETICS.

It is proper that I should here say a word regarding the regulation of the athletic sports and other athletic interests of our students.

In the spring of the year 1894 the Board of Deans met to discuss the question of the athletic interests of the students of the University, taking the word "athletic" in a broad and perhaps unusual sense. They desired to establish a proper supervision over the physical life of the students, to insure their living amid

hygienic surroundings, and to see that they were furnished with suitable opportunities for healthy exercise, as well as to prevent the athletic excesses into which they are tempted by inter-class and inter-collegiate rivalry. As a result of their deliberations they recommended for adoption the following rules governing the constitution and defining the functions of a University Committee and Departmental Committees on Athletics:

" 1. The Dean of each department of the University shall appoint annually at the time stated in the rules of the Faculty for the Appointment of Committees, a Committee on Athletics for his department from the members of the Faculty of his department, said committee to consist of not more than three members, and to serve for one year.

" 2. The Committee of each department shall exercise a general supervision over the physical well-being of the students in the department, under the direction and in accordance with the suggestions of the University Committee to be hereinafter mentioned. It shall also inquire into the eligibility, in point of scholarship and physical condition, of students who may desire to serve on any athletic team, and shall report its findings to the Dean.

" 3. There shall be a University Committee on Athletics, said Committee to consist of the chairman of the various Departmental Committees. The Chairman of the College Committee shall be the Chairman of the University Committee.

" This Committee shall be charged with the oversight of the physical life of the students of the University.

" It shall inquire into the hygienic conditions of students' lodgings; it shall, through the assistance of such physicians as may be appointed by the University authorities, take charge gratuitously of the health of the students; it shall provide facilities for the physical examination of students on their entrance to the University, and at such other stated times as may seem desirable; it shall have a general supervision over the gymnasium, and arrange such times and methods of exercise as shall make it available and profitable to the largest possible number of students.

" It shall, in conference with the members of the Athletic Associa-

tion and of the students, make regulations to govern athletic contests, both inter-class and inter-collegiate.

"The Captains or Managers of the several athletic teams shall report to this Committee lists of their men for approval, without which approval no student shall be permitted to serve on any team. Such permission can only be granted with the consent, in writing, of the Dean of the Department to which the student belongs. Permits for absence from work for purposes of athletics shall be obtained through this Committee from the Deans of the several departments."

These rules were adopted by your Board, and the Deans notified on May 2, 1895. They have been in force for the past two years. It will be seen that they are adjusted to the organization of the University as a whole, and enable the various departments to act as a unit in athletic matters, which are matters of the gravest importance in the eyes of under-graduates. I believe the prevailing interest in athletic sports is, on the whole, not an evil. It is much better that students should interest themselves in these things than in many others with which young men are tempted to occupy themselves both with us and in foreign universities. The discipline of the University has, I believe, been improved, partly by the outlet thus granted to superfluous animal spirits. Certain features, especially of intercollegiate contests, are, however, to be deplored; the expenditure of great sums of money on training teams and hiring grounds for exhibitions; the feverish and sometimes bitter rivalry between students of different institutions; the unwholesome notoriety attained by good athletes, the contact with the distinctly sporting element in the populace, and the temptation to bet upon the results of games. Notwithstanding these evils, which are serious evils, I cannot but regard the athletic interest a wholesome one. It has helped to

deliver us from evils even more grave. Moreover, I believe that the above-mentioned drawbacks can, with attention and effort, be diminished to a considerable degree, if not wholly done away with. That membership on athletic teams need not be disastrous to a student from a scholastic point of view may be seen by consulting the statistics furnished by the Dean of the College and the Dean of the Department of Dentistry.

The above rules have not, in one particular, been found wholly satisfactory. They have been found not to define with sufficient exactitude the line dividing the functions of the Deans from those of the Athletic Committee. The rules to be in force hereafter will differ from them in several details, the most important of which is that eligibility rules from the point of view of scholarship shall be framed by the Board of Deans.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREE TUITION.

The University has done during the past two years all, I think, that ought to be expected of it—more, I am inclined to think, than can justly be expected of an institution no better endowed—in the way of granting free tuition to needy and promising young men. I feel sure that it is not commonly known in the City and the State how generous the aid granted has been, nor has it been known to the general public how earnestly the University has been striving to do its whole duty as an educational institution.

During the academic year 1894-'95 the University gave wholly free tuition to 206 persons, and remitted in part the fees of 99 more. Thus 305 persons in all

were aided, and the total amount of tuition fees remitted for the year was \$38,340. Of these 305 persons 51 were holders of scholarships of the City of Philadelphia, 14 held scholarships of the State of Pennsylvania, 5 held scholarships under private endowment, and the remaining 234 had their fees remitted by the University at its own direct expense. Of the 305 scholarship students, again, 158 were in the College, 94 in the Department of Philosophy, 26 in the Department of Law, 13 in the Department of Medicine, 12 in the Department of Veterinary Medicine, and 2 in the Department of Dentistry.

It is of interest to note what a large share students from Philadelphia had in these scholarships. The University, under its agreement with the City, offers 50 free scholarships, to be filled by the Board of Public Education. Not only has the full number been allowed but there was granted in 1894-'95, and again last year, one extra scholarship, making 51. But in addition to the holders of City scholarships, there were in the University in 1894-'95, 91 students from Philadelphia public schools, and 46 from other Philadelphia schools, who received wholly or partly free tuition. Instead, therefore, of granting only the 51 City scholarships, amounting to \$8,890, the University granted in all to Philadelphians 188 scholarships, of a total value of \$24,080.

In the year 1895-1896 the total number of scholarships was 308, of which 108 were partial, and 200 full scholarships, the total value of all the scholarships granted for the year being \$36,855. The College contained 150 of the students aided, the Department of Philosophy 102, the Law Department 24, the Medical

Department 18, the Veterinary School 12, and the Dental Department 2. The City scholarships were again 51 in number, the State scholarships 14, those under private endowment 5, and the number of unendowed scholarships granted to other worthy applicants 238.

The scholarships granted to Philadelphians still show a large percentage of the whole number and total value. Besides the 51 City scholarship holders, there were aided last year 98 students from the Philadelphia public schools, and 41 from other Philadelphia schools. The total number of Philadelphians aided was, therefore, 190, and the total value of the scholarships given them was \$24,420.

Of the 305 students aided in 1894-'95 188, or about 62 per cent., were Philadelphians, and of the total amount of fees remitted they were granted about 63 per cent. Of the 308 students aided last year about 61½ per cent. were Philadelphians, and their share of the total amount of fees remitted was about 66 per cent. In direct return for donations from the citizens of Philadelphia the University has thus been annually giving back to the City in this way a sum of money which would represent the interest at four per cent. upon over \$600,000.

In the University's public obligations as regards free tuition must be included the scholarships controlled by the State of Pennsylvania, of which there are 2 in the College, and 12 in the Veterinary School, 14 in all, of an annual value of \$1520. If these and 50 City scholarships be compared with the figures above it will be seen that in 1894-'95 the University exceeded its formal obligations to the City and the

State by 241 (full or partial) scholarships, of a value of \$28,130; and in 1895-'96, besides fulfilling obligations, aided 244 other students by remitting fees amounting to \$26,375.

Attention is especially directed to the fact that of the 305 scholarships of 1894-'95 only 6 were endowed, and only 5 out of 308 last year. Beginning with next year, however, the George Leib Harrison Foundation will increase the number of endowed scholarships and fellowships by 27, and their annual value by \$14,000.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

An examination of the list of donations included in the Treasurer's report will show that the friends of the University of former years still contribute largely, but it will also be seen that there is a gratifying and rather extraordinary extension in the list of names of those who take an active and practical interest in our work. That work is now so multiform that it appeals to almost every individual preference. Some persons will give liberally in one direction while wholly indifferent to the appeals which come from another; and there is scarcely one of our varied interests that would not find generous supporters if it could only be brought to the attention of the proper persons. A very great deal of the thought and labor of the past two years has been devoted to this end; sometimes with discouraging results, often with unexpectedly happy success. I am convinced that the number of persons in this community who are able to give generously, and would give gladly to some department of University work if it were fully and clearly presented to

their attention, is far larger than has ever yet been manifested. I count it a privilege when I am given opportunity to so present it, but I do not consider it a privilege peculiar to the office of Provost. I think that all who are in the service of the University should so use the opportunities of their acquaintanceship as to make known the various ways in which it is serving the best interests of humanity, and to enlist for one or another of these interests the active sympathy and support of as many persons as possible. Literature, Art, Science, Philanthropy, Religion—for each of these the University is doing special work. Whoever would help in the advancement of any one of them, or continue in one of them a perpetual memorial of someone who in lifetime had its cause at heart, will find place and opportunity in our University system. I have no fear that while we do our duty by our trusts this stream of beneficence on the part of the community will cease to flow, but I desire to see it become wider and deeper as our work, its needs and its opportunities become more and more widely known.

Although the University has, during the past two years, been the recipient of many gifts, its needs are still great. I shall speak first of its material needs, the satisfaction of the most important of which ought not, in a community like that in which we live, to be by any means hopeless.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Among its most pressing material needs, I must mention a suitable building for the Graduate School or Department of Philosophy. This building should

be devoted exclusively to the higher liberal work of the University and should be constructed with a view to the needs of that work. It should contain lecture rooms, and rooms for seminaries and departmental libraries. It should be built upon a generous plan, for the higher work of the University is growing, and it is hard to say to what extent it may increase. Such a building should cost, plainly but neatly constructed of brick, not less than \$200,000.

The crowded condition of College Hall makes it almost a necessity that a separate building should be provided for the School of Architecture. This school is increasing in numbers; its students have done excellent work, and have taken many prizes in competition with students from other institutions. It is now without the facilities which it should have to do its best work, and it is inconveniencing other courses in the College.

We should also have a Physical Laboratory, where proper provision could be made not merely for teaching and for doing ordinary work with immature students, but where we should have proper provision for the encouragement of research. Such Physical Laboratories exist at other institutions with which we are compelled to compete. We should not be behind them in these facilities. The great growth of the Medical School has already been commented upon, but facilities for research in Physiology, Histology, and Pathology, have not kept pace with the growth of the school. We should have a building to house these laboratories and also a laboratory of Experimental Psychology, which would naturally have its place beside the Laboratory of Physiology.

Our Law School has been reduced to the direst straits, for a place in which to carry on its work. It should be situated on the University grounds and should have a building second to none of its class, and constructed with a special view to its peculiar work. It is difficult to retain an enthusiasm in one's work when one is hampered at every turn by lack of facilities for accomplishing it with success.

I have already mentioned the need of a large lecture-room in connection with the Laboratory of Hygiene. This laboratory has been useful, but could be made more so by bringing it into close connection with other departments of University work. As I have before stated, this work would be much facilitated by a lecture-room, capable of holding at least 100 persons.

The amount of Archæological material now stored in various places at the University makes it also essential that the proposed museums should be erected, and that at least a portion of the group of buildings should be erected speedily. As it is, a part of the material actually in the possession of the University is not available for any purpose. It cannot be exhibited and it cannot even be properly stored. We have the collections, and we need only suitable accommodations for arranging them to show how successful has been the activity of those working in this Department for some years past.

I may mention as one more building especially needed, a large gymnasium—a gymnasium which will accommodate many hundred students. Our numbers have largely increased and there is now on our campus nothing worthy of the name of a gymnasium at all.

Those who know how important to the health and happiness of the average student is a good gymnasium, will recognize that this building would not, were a vote of the whole University taken, be regarded as the least important of our wants.

As to the other needs of the University—those which I may, in contrast with the needs already mentioned, call not strictly material—these are very great. Such work as is done in a higher institution of learning, which rigidly fulfils its functions, is costly, and cannot be carried on without a great expenditure. It has lately been estimated that the books and apparatus needed to well equip our Graduate School alone would cost about \$165,000. We need large additions to our Library; we need apparatus for all our laboratories; we need funds to bring to us and to hold men of eminence in the sciences and arts; we need great endowments for research and for the building up of collections.

We have reason to be grateful for the recognition our work has obtained during the last two years; but to one who stands at the head of an institution which has within it such capabilities for service to our City, to our State, and to humanity, the burden of responsibility seems very great. We have but made a beginning, and we feel our limitations at every turn. It is only the confident hope that the community will support us in our efforts, and encourage the work by generous contributions, that gives courage to accept such responsibilities.

I cannot close this report without making grateful recognition of the interest which has been taken in the work of the University by the Governor of the

State, the Legislature and the authorities of the city of Philadelphia. There has been no time in the period under review when evidences of a sincere wish to help forward your plans have not been manifested by one and all in authority in City and State. Indeed, the sympathy which has been manifested by the State of Pennsylvania and by the city of Philadelphia, officially, has been one of the most cheering incidents of administration, and I wish now to express in permanent record my sense of personal gratitude.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES C. HARRISON,

Provost of the University.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

PERSONAL CHANGES.

DEATHS.

June 28, 1894. SAMUEL S. HOLLINGSWORTH, Professor Law of Contracts and Corporations and Pleading at Law.
Mar. 26, 1895. JOHN ADAM RYDER, Professor Comparative Embryology.
June 21, 1895. HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON, Trustee of the University.
Jan. 6, 1896. JOHN STEWARDSON, Lecturer in Architecture.
Feb. 23, 1896. Hon. HENRY REED, Trustee of the University.
Mar. 15, 1896. Rev. CHARLES WILLIAM SCHAEFFER, Trustee of the University.

RESIGNATIONS.

June 12, 1894. EZRA OTIS KENDALL, Vice-Provost (made Honorary Vice-Provost).
Aug. 7, 1894. LEO BREISACHER, Professor Comparative Physiology (Veterinary).
Aug. 7, 1894. Rev. JOHN T. BECKLEY, University Chaplain.
Feb. 5, 1895. CARL SEILER, Lecturer on Laryngology.
Mar. 5, 1895. HORACE JAYNE, Professor of Vertebrate Morphology.
Mar. 5, 1895. RICHARD WOOD, Treasurer *pro tempore*.
May 7, 1895. HARRISON ALLEN, Professor Comparative Anatomy (made Emeritus, November 5, 1895).
May 7, 1895. JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Adjunct Professor European History.
Oct. 1, 1895. C. STUART PATTERSON, Esq., Dean Dept. of Law.
Oct. 1, 1895. EDMUND J. JAMES, Professor Finance and Administration.
Oct. 8, 1895. EZRA OTIS KENDALL, FLOWER Professor of Astronomy.
Nov. 5, 1895. WILLIAM HUNT, Trustee of the University.
Jan. 7, 1896. JOHN S. BILLINGS, PEPPER Professor of Hygiene and Director of Hygiene Laboratory.

Mar. 3, 1896. Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, University Chaplain.
 July 24, 1896. Rev. J. SPARHAWK JONES, University Chaplain.
 July 24, 1896. Rev. GEORGE ELLIOTT, University Chaplain.

ELECTIONS TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Dec. 3, 1895. THOMAS MCKEAN.
 Feb. 4, 1896. MORRIS J. LEWIS, M.D.
 July 23, 1896. *JOSEPH G. ROSENGARTEN.
 July 23, 1896. RANDAL MORGAN.

APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL.

May 15, 1894. CHARLES C. HARRISON, Acting Provost.
 June 12, 1894. Rev. GEORGE STUART FULLERTON, Vice-Provost.
 June 12, 1894. J. HARTLEY MERRICK, Assistant Secretary.
 Nov. 6, 1894. Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN, University Chaplain.
 May 7, 1895. ARTHUR EMLEN NEWBOLD, Treasurer.
 June 4, 1895. CHARLES C. HARRISON, Provost.
 June 4, 1895. Rev. JOHN SPARHAWK JONES, University Chaplain.
 June 4, 1895. Rev. THOMAS A. TIDBALL, University Chaplain.
 Oct. 8, 1895. Rev. GEORGE ELLIOTT, University Chaplain.
 July 24, 1896. Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, University Chaplain.
 July 24, 1896. Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, University Chaplain.

IN THE COLLEGE.

July 3, 1894. PAUL RENNO HEYL, TYNDALE Fellow in Physics.
 July 3, 1894. CHARLES E. MENDENHALL, Instructor in Physics.
 Oct. 2, 1894. EDWARD H. WALDO, Instructor in Mech. Engineering.
 Oct. 2, 1894. HERBERT E. EVERETT, Asst. Prof. Interior Architecture.
 Oct. 2, 1894. EDGAR V. SEELER, Asst. Prof. of Design.
 Oct. 2, 1894. LIGHTNER WITMER, Asst. Prof. of Psychology.
 Oct. 2, 1894. WILLIAM ROMAINE NEWBOLD, Asst. Prof. of Philosophy.
 Oct. 2, 1894. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Asst. Prof. of Political Science.
 Oct. 2, 1894. ALFRED GUDEMAN, Asst. Prof. of Classical Philology.
 Oct. 2, 1894. HENRY GIBBONS, Prof. of Latin Literature.
 Oct. 2, 1894. BENJAMIN K. McMORRIS, Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 Feb. 5, 1895. Rev. ALBERT TOBIAS CLAY, Asst. to Prof. of Assyriology.

* On nomination of Central Committee of the Alumni.

Mar. 5, 1895. CHARLES L. DOOLITTLE, Prof. of Mathematics.
 Mar. 5, 1895. MARION D. LEARNED, Prof. of Germanic Langs. and Literature.
 Mar. 5, 1895. AMOS PEASLEE BROWN, Asst. Prof. Geology and Mineralogy.
 Mar. 5, 1895. DANIEL BUSSIER SHUMWAY, Instr. in Germanic Langs.
 April 2, 1895. A. FERREE WITMER, Instr. in Physiology.
 April 2, 1895. CHARLES F. NASSAU, Lecturer in Bacteriology.
 June 4, 1895. J. PERCY MOORE, Instructor in Zoölogy.
 June 4, 1895. ISAAC J. SCHWATT, Instructor in Mathematics.
 June 4, 1895. JULIAN MILLARD, Instructor in Architecture.
 June 4, 1895. A. WILLIAM SCHRAMM, Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. JOSIAH H. PENNIMAN, Instructor in English.
 June 4, 1895. EDWARD WESSELHOEFT, Instructor in German.
 June 4, 1895. WILLIAM M. BATES, Instructor in Greek.
 June 4, 1895. MERRICK WHITCOMB, Instr. in European History.
 June 4, 1895. CHARLES W. SCRIBNER, Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. WILLIAM EASBY, JR., Instr. in Civil Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. JOHN JAY MORRIS, Asst. Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. EMORY R. JOHNSON, Instr. in Transportation and Commerce.
 June 4, 1895. SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, Instr. in Social Science.
 June 4, 1895. LUCIEN E. PICOLET, Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. HORACE CLARK RICHARDS, Instructor in Physics.
 June 4, 1895. THEODORE LORENZ, Instructor in French.
 June 4, 1895. HERMANN FLECK, Instructor in Chemistry.
 June 4, 1895. EDWARD H. WALDO, Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. CHARLES M. BURK, Instructor in Zoölogy.
 June 4, 1895. HOMER SMITH, Instructor in English.
 June 4, 1895. HENRY BROWN EVANS, Instructor in Astronomy.
 June 4, 1895. DANIEL B. SHUMWAY, Instructor in German.
 June 5, 1895. ARTHUR M. GREENE, JR., Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. EDWIN T. CHILD, Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. GEORGE WALTER DAWSON, Instructor in Drawing.
 June 4, 1895. HUGH W. McCONNELL, Asst. Instr. in Mech. Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. GEORGE HERVEY HALLETT, Instr. in Mathematics.
 June 4, 1895. FRANCIS P. WITMER, Instr. in Civil Engineering.
 June 4, 1895. DANIEL L. WALLACE, Assistant in Chemistry.
 June 4, 1895. ARTHUR HOBSON QUINN, Instructor in English.
 June 4, 1895. JULIUS OHLY, Instructor in Chemistry.

June 4, 1895. OWEN LEWIS SHINN, Instructor in Chemistry.
June 4, 1895. J. BIRD MOYER, Instructor in Chemistry.
June 4, 1895. LEO STANTON ROWE, Instr. in Municipal Government.
June 4, 1895. HENRY R. SEAGER, Instr. in Political Economy.
June 4, 1895. RANDOLPH FARIES, Director of Physical Education.
June 4, 1895. THOS. H. POWERS SAILER, Instructor in Hebrew.
June 4, 1895. A. FERREE WITMER, Instructor in Physiology.
June 4, 1895. JOHN W. HARSHBERGER, Instr. in Analytical Botany.
June 4, 1895. ALBERT TOBIAS CLAY, Asst. to the Prof. of Assyrian.
June 4, 1895. ABRAM H. WINTERSTEEN, Lecturer on Business Law
and Practice.
Oct. 8, 1895. HOBART C. PORTER, Instructor in Botany.
Oct. 8, 1895. FREDERICK MAYNARD MANN, Instructor in Design.
Oct. 8, 1895. LEWIS F. PILCHER, Asst. in Architecture.
Oct. 8, 1895. ALFRED C. FLECKENSTEIN, Instructor in Mech. En-
gineering.
Nov. 5, 1895. EDWIN GRANT CONKLIN, Prof. of Comparative Embry-
ology.
Dec. 3, 1895. CHARLES L. DOOLITTLE, FLOWER Prof. of Astronomy.
April 7, 1896. WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON, Dean of the College.
April 7, 1896. JOSIAH HARMAR PENNIMAN, Vice-Dean of the College.
April 7, 1896. CHARLES L. DOOLITTLE, Advisor to the Dean of Col-
lege.
April 7, 1896. EDWARD W. MUMFORD, Registrar of the College and
Dept. of Philosophy.
May 5, 1896. JULIAN MILLARD, Asst. Prof. of Architecture.
May 5, 1896. DANA CARLETON MUNRO, Asst. Prof. of History.
May 5, 1896. JOSIAH HARMAR PENNIMAN, Asst. Prof. of English Lit.
May 5, 1896. LEO STANTON ROWE, Asst. Prof. of Political Science.
May 5, 1896. HENRY R. SEAGER, Asst. Prof. of Political Economy.
May 5, 1896. SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY, Asst. Prof. of Sociology.
May 5, 1896. R. EMORY JOHNSON, Asst. Prof. of Transportation and
Commerce.
May 5, 1896. ERIC DOOLITTLE, Instructor in Astronomy.
May 5, 1896. FREDERICK PAGE, Instructor in French.
May 5, 1896. CLARENCE G. CHILD, Instructor in English.
May 5, 1896. GEORGE B. HYNSON, Instructor in Elocution.
Oct. 6, 1896. WALTER T. TAGGART, Instructor in Chemistry.
Oct. 6, 1896. VICKERS OBERHOLTZER, Instructor in Tech. Chemistry.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Oct. 2, 1894. GEORGE STUART PATTERSON, Asst. Prof. of Law.
 Oct. 2, 1894. CHARLES COOPER TOWNSEND, Asst. Prof. of Law.
 Dec. 4, 1894. HAMPTON L. CARSON, Professor of Law.
 Oct. 8, 1895. S. STANGER ISZARD, Registrar and Bursar of Dept. of Law.
 July 30, 1896. WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, Dean of Dept. of Law, and Professor of Law.
 Oct. 6, 1896. EDMUND JONES, Librarian and Bursar of Dept. of Law.

IN THE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

Nov. 6, 1894. DAVID HENDRICKS BERGEY, SCOTT Fellow in Hygiene.
 May 7, 1895. DAVID HENDRICKS BERGEY, Assistant in Chemistry.
 May 7, 1895. ELMER G. HORTON, SCOTT Fellow in Hygiene.
 May 5, 1896. OLIVER P. PHILLIPS, SCOTT Fellow in Hygiene.
 June 2, 1896. DAVID HENDRICKS BERGEY, First Asst. in Hygiene.
 June 2, 1896. ELMER G. HORTON, Assistant in Bacteriology.
 June 2, 1896. JOHN MARSHALL, Dean of Faculty of Hygiene.
 June 23, 1896. ALEXANDER C. ABBOTT, Director of Laboratory and PEPPER Prof. of Hygiene.

IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

June 12, 1894. ROLAND G. CURTIN, Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.
 June 12, 1894. ADOLPH W. MILLER, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Instructor in Practical Pharmacy.
 June 23, 1896. ADOLPH W. MILLER, Lecturer on Materia Medica.
 June 12, 1894. HENRY R. WHARTON, Demonstrator of Surgery.
 June 23, 1896. HENRY R. WHARTON, Demonstrator of Surgery.
 June 12, 1894. RICHARD H. HARTE, Demonstrator of Osteology.
 June 23, 1896. RICHARD H. HARTE, Demonstrator of Osteology.
 June 12, 1894. THOMAS R. NEILSON, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
 Nov. 5, 1895. THOMAS R. NEILSON, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
 June 23, 1896. THOMAS R. NEILSON, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
 June 12, 1894. EDMUND W. HOLMES, Dem. of Anatomy.
 June 23, 1896. EDMUND W. HOLMES, Dem. of Anatomy.
 June 12, 1894. A. L. A. TOBOLDT, Asst. Dem. of Practical Pharmacy.
 June 12, 1894. JUDSON DALAND, Instr. Clin. Med. and Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.
 June 23, 1896. JUDSON DALAND, Instr. Clin. Med. and Lect. on Physical Diagnosis.
 June 12, 1894. J. P. CROZER GRIFFITH, Instructor Clinical Med.

June 12, 1894. SAMUEL D. RISLEY, Lecturer on Ophthalmology.
June 12, 1894. CARL SEILER, Lecturer on Laryngology.
June 12, 1894. GWILYM G. DAVIS, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
June 23, 1896. GWILYM G. DAVIS, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
June 12, 1894. EDWARD MARTIN, Instructor in Clinical and Operative
Surgery.
June 12, 1894. JOHN K. MITCHELL, Lecturer on Gen. Symptomatology
and Diagnosis.
June 23, 1896. JOHN K. MITCHELL, Lecturer on Gen. Symptomatology
and Diagnosis.
June 12, 1894. GEORGE H. CHAMBERS, Asst. Dem. of Normal Histology.
June 23, 1896. GEORGE H. CHAMBERS, Asst. Dem. of Normal Histology.
June 12, 1894. JAMES K. YOUNG, Instr. in Orthopædic Surgery.
June 23, 1896. JAMES K. YOUNG, Instr. in Orthopædic Surgery.
June 12, 1894. HENRY W. CATTELL, Dem. of Morbid Anatomy.
June 23, 1896. HENRY W. CATTELL, Dem. of Morbid Anatomy.
June 12, 1894. ROBERT FORMAD, Dem. of Normal Histology.
June 23, 1896. ROBERT FORMAD, Dem. of Normal Histology.
June 12, 1894. ARTHUR A. STEVENS, Lecturer on Medical Terminology,
Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.
June 23, 1896. ARTHUR A. STEVENS, Lecturer on Medical Terminology,
Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.
June 12, 1894. BENJAMIN F. STAHL, Instr. in Physical Diagnosis.
June 23, 1896. BENJAMIN F. STAHL, Instr. in Physical Diagnosis.
June 12, 1894. HENRY C. DEAVER, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
June 12, 1894. JOHN C. HEISLER, Prosector to the Prof. of Anatomy.
June 23, 1896. JOHN C. HEISLER, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy, and Pro-
sector to the Prof. of Anatomy.
June 12, 1894. FREDERICK A. PACKARD, Instructor in Physical Diag.
June 23, 1896. FREDERICK A. PACKARD, Instructor in Physical Diag.
June 12, 1894. RICHARD C. NORRIS, Instr. Obstetrics, and Lecturer on
Clin. and Operative Obstetrics.
June 23, 1896. RICHARD C. NORRIS, Instr. Obstetrics, and Lecturer on
Clin. and Operative Obstetrics.
June 12, 1894. MILTON B. HARTZELL, Instructor in Dermatology.
June 23, 1896. MILTON B. HARTZELL, Instructor in Dermatology.
June 12, 1894. CHARLES S. POTTS, Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics
and Nervous Diseases.
June 23, 1896. CHARLES S. POTTS, Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics
and Nervous Diseases.
June 12, 1894. LEO BRINKMANN, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
June 12, 1894. JOHN A. BOGER, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.

- June 12, 1894. WALTER L. PENNOCK, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
- June 23, 1896. WALTER L. PENNOCK, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
- June 12, 1894. HERMAN B. ALLYN, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.
- June 23, 1896. HERMAN B. ALLYN, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.
- June 12, 1894. WILLIAM SCHLEIF, Asst. Dem. of Pharmacy.
- Nov. 5, 1895. WILLIAM SCHLEIF, Asst. Dem. of Pharmacy.
- June 23, 1896. WILLIAM SCHLEIF, Asst. Dem. of Pharmacy.
- June 12, 1894. JAMES M. BROWN, Instructor in Otology.
- June 23, 1896. JAMES M. BROWN, Instructor in Otology.
- June 12, 1894. WILLIAM S. CARTER, Asst. Dem. Pathological Histology.
- June 12, 1894. W. CONSTANTINE GOODELL, Instr. in Clin. Gynaecology.
- June 23, 1896. W. CONSTANTINE GOODELL, Instr. in Clin. Gynaecology.
- June 12, 1894. GUY HINSDALE, Lecturer on Climatology.
- June 12, 1894. M. HOWARD FUSSELL, Instr. in Clinical Medicine.
- June 23, 1896. M. HOWARD FUSSELL, Instr. in Clinical Medicine.
- June 12, 1894. SAMUEL W. MORTON, Instr. in Clinical Medicine.
- June 23, 1896. SAMUEL W. MORTON, Instr. in Clinical Medicine.
- June 12, 1894. ALFRED C. WOOD, Instr. in Clinical Surgery.
- June 23, 1896. ALFRED C. WOOD, Instr. in Clinical Surgery.
- June 12, 1894. ELLWOOD R. KIRBY, Asst. Instr. in Clin. Surgery.
- June 23, 1896. ELLWOOD R. KIRBY, Asst. Instr. in Clin. Surgery.
- June 12, 1894. CHARLES L. LEONARD, Asst. Instr. in Clin. Surgery.
- June 23, 1896. CHARLES L. LEONARD, Asst. Instr. in Clin. Surgery.
- June 12, 1894. JOSEPH MCFARLAND, Dem. Pathological Histology.
- Nov. 5, 1895. JOSEPH MCFARLAND, Lecturer on Bacteriology.
- June 23, 1896. JOSEPH MCFARLAND, Dem. Path. Hist. and Lecturer in Bacteriology.
- June 12, 1894. GEORGE C. STOUT, Asst. Dem. Path. Histology.
- June 23, 1896. GEORGE C. STOUT, Asst. Dem. Histology.
- June 12, 1894. ROBERT S. J. MITCHESON, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
- June 23, 1896. ROBERT S. J. MITCHESON, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
- June 12, 1894. DAVID B. BIRNEY, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
- June 23, 1896. DAVID B. BIRNEY, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
- June 12, 1894. JOSEPH P. TUNIS, Asst. Dem. of Surgery and Anatomy.
- June 23, 1896. JOSEPH P. TUNIS, Asst. Dem. of Surgery and Anatomy.
- June 12, 1894. J. ALLISON SCOTT, Asst. Dem. of Morbid Anatomy.
- Nov. 5, 1895. J. ALLISON SCOTT, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.
- June 23, 1896. J. ALLISON SCOTT, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis.
- June 12, 1894. ALFRED STENGEL, Instructor in Clin. Medicine.
- June 23, 1896. ALFRED STENGEL, Instructor in Clin. Medicine.
- June 12, 1894. T. MELLOR TYSON, Instructor in Clin. Medicine.

June 23, 1896. T. MELLOR TYSON, Instructor in Clin. Medicine.
June 12, 1894. CHARLES W. DULLES, Lecturer on the History of Medicine.
June 23, 1896. CHARLES W. DULLES, Lecturer on the History of Medicine.
June 12, 1894. DANIEL W. FETTEROLF, Asst. Dem. of Chemistry.
June 23, 1896. DANIEL W. FETTEROLF, Asst. Dem. of Chemistry.
June 12, 1894. DAVID RIESMAN, Asst. Dem. of Pathological Histology.
June 23, 1896. DAVID RIESMAN, Asst. Dem. of Pathological Histology.
June 12, 1894. HENRY D. BEYEA, Instr. Gynæcology and Asst. Dem. of Obstetrics.
June 23, 1896. HENRY D. BEYEA, Asst. Dem. Obstetrics and Instr. of Clin. Gynæcology.
June 12, 1894. W. A. N. DORLAND, Asst. Dem. of Obstetrics.
June 23, 1896. W. A. N. DORLAND, Asst. Dem. of Obstetrics.
Nov. 6, 1894. CHARLES W. GRAYSON, Instr. in Laryngology.
June 23, 1896. CHARLES W. GRAYSON, Lecturer and Instr. in Laryngology.
Dec. 4, 1894. JOHN H. GIRVIN, Asst. Dem. of Obstetrics.
June 23, 1896. JOHN H. GIRVIN, Asst. Dem. of Obstetrics and Instr. in Clin. Gynæcology.
Dec. 4, 1894. WARD F. SPRENKEL, Asst. Dem. of Obstetrics.
June 23, 1890. WARD F. SPRENKEL, Asst. Dem. of Obstetrics.
Nov. 5, 1895. WILLIAM R. HOCH, Instr. in Laryngology.
Nov. 23, 1896. WILLIAM R. HOCH, Instr. in Laryngology.
Nov. 5, 1895. WILLIAM S. WADSWORTH, Asst. in Physiology.
June 23, 1896. WILLIAM S. WADSWORTH, Asst. in Physiology.
Nov. 5, 1895. JAMES P. HUTCHINSON, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
June 23, 1896. JAMES P. HUTCHINSON, Asst. Dem. of Surgery.
Nov. 5, 1895. J. DUTTON STEELE, Asst. Dem. of Morbid Anatomy.
June 23, 1896. J. DUTTON STEELE, Asst. Dem. of Morbid Anatomy.
June 23, 1896. WILLIAM H. PRICE, Instr. in Clin. Medicine.
June 23, 1896. CHARLES H. FRAZIER, Asst. Instr. in Clin. Surgery.
June 23, 1896. CLARENCE W. LINCOLN, Asst. Dem. of Pathological Histology.
June 23, 1896. JOHN M. SWAN, Asst. Dem. of Anatomy.
June 23, 1896. SAMUEL W. HAMILL, Instr. in Physical Diagnosis.
June 23, 1896. HENRY TOULMIN, Instr. in Physical Diagnosis.
June 23, 1896. LAWRENCE S. SMITH, Instr. in Clinical Gynæcology.
June 23, 1896. W. HOWARD MELLOR, Instr. in Ophthalmology.
June 23, 1896. J. REX HOBENSACK, Prosector to Asst. Prof. of Applied Anatomy.

IN THE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 6, 1894. ALEXANDER GLASS, Lecturer on Canine Medicine.
 July 24, 1896. ALEXANDER GLASS, Lecturer on Theory and Practice
 of Canine Medicine.
 Nov. 6, 1894. ROBERT FORMAD, Lecturer on Vet. Sanitation and
 Dem. of Histology.
 July 24, 1896. ROBERT FORMAD, Lecturer on Vet. Sanitation and
 Dem. of Normal and Path. Histology.
 Nov. 6, 1894. EDWIN S. MUIR, Instr. in Materia Medica.
 July 24, 1896. EDWIN S. MUIR, Instr. Vet. Materia Medica and Phar-
 macy.
 Nov. 6, 1894. B. F. SENSEMAN, Dem. Vet. Anatomy.
 Nov. 5, 1895. B. F. SENSEMAN, Dem. Vet. Anatomy.
 July 24, 1896. B. F. SENSEMAN, Dem. Vet. Anatomy.
 Nov. 6, 1894. JOHN W. HARSHBERGER, Instructor in Biology.
 July 24, 1896. JOHN W. HARSHBERGER, Instr. in Gen. Biol., Botany
 and Zoölogy.
 Nov. 6, 1894. MILTON E. CONARD, Dem. Vet. Obstetrics.
 July 24, 1896. MILTON E. CONARD, Lecturer on Vet. Obstetrics and
 Dem. Vet. Surgery.
 Nov. 6, 1894. CLYDE E. FOUSE, Asst. Dem. Vet. Anatomy.
 Nov. 5, 1895. CLYDE E. FOUSE, Asst. Dem. Vet. Anatomy.
 Nov. 6, 1894. FRANZ ENGE, Farrier.
 July 24, 1896. FRANZ ENGE, Dem. of Forging and Horseshoeing.
 Dec. 4, 1894. WILLIAM S. CARTER, Asst. Prof. Comparative Physi-
 ology.
 Nov. 5, 1895. CLARENCE J. MARSHALL, Dem. of Vet. Medicine.
 July 24, 1896. HERMAN A. CHRISTMAN, Asst. Dem. of Vet. Anatomy.

IN THE DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

June 12, 1894. JAMES TRUMAN, Dean.
 June 12, 1894. WILLIAM DIEHL, Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
 June 4, 1895. WILLIAM DIEHL, Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
 June 12, 1894. HARRY B. McFADDEN, Dem. Mechanical Dentistry.
 June 4, 1895. HARRY B. McFADDEN, Dem. Mechanical Dentistry.
 June 12, 1894. FREDERICK A. PEESO, Dem. of Crown and Bridge
 Work.
 June 4, 1895. FREDERICK A. PEESO, Dem. of Crown and Bridge
 Work.
 June 12, 1894. JOSEPH W. WHITE, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
 June 4, 1895. JOSEPH W. WHITE, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.

June 12, 1894. JAMES E. LODER, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. JAMES E. LODER, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. J. EDWARD DUNWOODY, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. J. EDWARD DUNWOODY, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. CHAS. A. E. CODMAN, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. LOUIS E. RAUCH, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. LOUIS E. RAUCH, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. J. THOS. LIPPINCOTT, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. J. THOS. LIPPINCOTT, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. AMBLER TEES, JR., Asst. Dem. of Mech. Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. AMBLER TEES, JR., Asst. Dem. of Mech. Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. FRED. W. AMEND, Asst. Dem. of Mech. Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. FRED. W. AMEND, Asst. Dem. of Mech. Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. MILTON N. KEIM, Asst. Dem. Mech. Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. MILTON N. KEIM, Asst. Dem. Mech. Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. ROBERT J. SEYMOUR, Asst. Dem. Mech. Dentistry.
June 4, 1875. ROBERT J. SEYMOUR, Asst. Dem. Mech. Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. R. HAMILL D. SWING, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. R. HAMILL D. SWING, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 12, 1894. JAMES G. LANE, Asst. Dem. of Crown and Bridge Work.
June 4, 1895. JAMES G. LANE, Asst. Dem. of Crown and Bridge Work.
June 12, 1894. EDMUND W. HOLMES, Demonstrator of Anatomy.
June 4, 1895. EDMUND W. HOLMES, Demonstrator of Anatomy.
June 12, 1894. ROBERT FORMAD, Demonstrator of Histology.
June 4, 1895. ROBERT FORMAD, Demonstrator of Histology.
June 12, 1894. GEORGE H. CHAMBERS, Asst. Dem. of Histology.
June 12, 1894. GEORGE C. STOUT, Asst. Dem. of Histology.
June 4, 1895. R. H. HARTE, Dem. of Osteology.
June 4, 1895. D. W. FETTEROLF, Asst. Dem. of Chemistry.
June 4, 1895. G. G. MILLIKEN, Asst. Dem. of Operative Dentistry.
June 4, 1895. J. M. HILL, Asst. Dem. of Crown and Bridge Work.
Nov. 5, 1895. EDWARD C. KIRK, Prof. of Clin. Den. (Jan. 1st, '96,
Dean).
Feb. 4, 1896. S. G. PERRY, Lecturer on Operative Dentistry.
Feb. 4, 1896. JOS. M. HILL, Dem. of Crown and Bridge Work.
Feb. 4, 1896. JAMES G. LANE, Chief Dem. Mech. Dentistry.
Oct. 6, 1896. MATTHEW H. CRYER, Asst. Prof. of Oral Surgery.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—I have the honor of making the following report as Dean of the College for the years 1894–1895 and 1895–1896.

Experience has proved that the action taken by the Board of Trustees in the fall of 1894, constituting an Academic Council the representative legislative body of the College Faculty, was well considered. The transaction of business has been facilitated, and the constitution of the Council, composed as it is of representatives of the various subjects or groups of cognate subjects taught in the College, has insured attention to the interests of every course.

As soon as the Council was organized it drew up careful regulations for the government of the students, and arranged that all routine work should be done, as far as possible, by standing committees appointed by the Dean yearly in June. It was ordered that any appeal from the decision of one of these committees, if supported by the Dean, should be referred to the Council for final action. In accordance with this arrangement much of the administrative work of the College has, during the past two years, been done by the following standing committees, from whose decisions as yet no appeal has been made :

1. The Committee on Schools and Entrance Requirements.
2. The Committee on Admission to Advanced Standing and on the Status of Special and Partial Students.
3. The Committee on Discipline.
4. The Committee on Students' Residences.

5. The Committee on Athletics.
6. The Committee on Students' Organizations other than Athletic.
7. The Committee on the Roster.
8. The Committee on the Library.
9. The Committee on Scholarships.

The work of certain of these Committees has been arduous, particularly that of Committee No. 2, which has under its care the admission to College of students from other colleges, and all students in College changing from one course to another or following irregular or special courses. Different colleges vary so widely in their standards of admission and their curricula that it has often been difficult to assign to a candidate for admission to advanced standing his proper place in our course, and to so arrange his work that needless repetition and undesirable omissions should be avoided. In certain cases where the health of the student entering the College has been such as to demand some indulgence, the committee has arranged that his work be so distributed as to permit of his taking a four-year course in five years. Where a student has desired to change from one course to another the committee has prescribed the conditions under which this could be done. The work to be taken each year by partial students has also been determined by the committee. Its labors have been rendered the more arduous by the great number of irregular and partial students admitted to the College in the past, a matter upon which I shall comment below. The committee has, notwithstanding the amount of work put upon it, performed its functions with such a close attention to detail, that the results have been highly satisfactory, and the class of students with which it deals has been kept under careful oversight.

The Committee on Discipline, which differs from the other standing committees in that its members are elected by the Council, and that there is no appeal from its decisions, has been much occupied in trying to reduce the number of unnecessary absences from lectures, recitations and laboratory work.

It has had other cases to deal with, but they have not been numerous, as the discipline of the College has been, on the whole, very good. In the fall of 1894, the committee was kept very busy dealing with cases of excessive absences. Owing, I think, to the strictness of its action these have progressively diminished, and there has been a marked change for the better during the past year. A good indication of the efficacy of its action may be found in the fact that the opening of the Students' Club House, Houston Hall, at the beginning of January, 1896, did not noticeably increase the number of absences from college exercises, although the Hall stands, with all its attractions, in close proximity to the college buildings.

A fruitful cause of excessive absences from college work has been membership in athletic teams, and the demands upon the student's time entailed by practice and intercollegiate games. As the various athletic teams at the University are made up of students from all departments, and as it is difficult to find any desirable hour of the day when all the students are free, there is a temptation for a considerable number of men to absent themselves from the class-room or laboratory for athletic purposes. It is, I think, the feeling of the Faculty that an interest on the part of the students in athletic sports is a thing to be encouraged, provided such an interest does not interfere with the regular work of the College. There has, however, been a good deal of such interference during the past two years, particularly in the fall term, when football is played. The demands upon the player's time appear to be such that a moderately weak student cannot easily satisfy them and satisfy the College authorities at the same time. The pressure of public opinion, and the solicitations of students and others interested in the game make it somewhat difficult for a good player to refuse to serve on the team, or practise with it, and his natural desire for the glory to be gained on the field adds to the difficulty. This has led to disaster in several instances, the danger being greatest in the case of those who have newly entered the College and have scarcely adjusted themselves to its work and its discipline.

Last fall three Freshmen had to be exiled before the end of the first term as a result of absences due to their participation in the game. This evil should be eliminated, and I hope will be eliminated without serious detriment to the prevailing interest in out-of-door sports, the effects of which I regard as in many respects wholesome. Notwithstanding the evil of which I have spoken, the careful work of the Faculty Athletic Committee is evidenced by the fact that the average scholastic standing of the College members of the University Athletic Teams has been distinctly above that of the student body as a whole. This may be seen at a glance by referring to the statistics appended to this report.

The Committee on Students' Organizations other than athletic has had under its supervision the College members of the dramatic clubs and of the glee, mandolin and banjo clubs. No student having two conditions recorded against his name has been permitted to join these organizations, and all students already members, who have gained two conditions, have had their names stricken from the lists. The result has been an increased attention to their studies on the part of the students belonging to the clubs, and the withdrawal of a considerable number who could not afford, in justice to their studies, to give time and attention to such amusements. The statistics mentioned above will show that the standing of the members has compared favorably with the average standing of the College at large. It is needless to remark that this has been due much more to the labors of the committee than to the intellectual stimulus gained from the organizations themselves.

In the spring of 1895, the Committee on Scholarships prepared and had printed application blanks, indicating in detail the information desired concerning each candidate. The filling out of these blanks has since been required in every instance, and, as the information asked for covers the ground pretty thoroughly, the committee has found its work facilitated, and has felt that it has been able to distribute scholarship aid more justly. In a number of instances the

presentation of the blank has resulted in a withdrawal of the application, showing that it had been made on insufficient grounds. The committee has, in granting aid, considered only the need of the candidate and the evidence of his good scholarship. It has not encouraged students from a distance, who could obtain an education nearer home, to come to the University, but has rather sought to help those who would otherwise have been prevented from obtaining a college education at all. Notwithstanding its efforts to avoid granting free tuition needlessly, the committee is of opinion that the number of unendowed scholarships in the College is still too great, and should be definitely limited. The committee has been from time to time admonished to exercise great caution and restrict the number, but it is difficult to do so when what seems really worthy cases present themselves. It would, I think, be well if the Board of Trustees definitely determined the number to be granted yearly by the committee. The committee in its yearly report to the Council has recommended that this be done.

During the year 1894-'95, it was felt that more careful attention should be given to the class of students admitted to special, partial and irregular courses. There were in the College a large number of students in such courses, and it was felt that many of them had entered without good reason, and had no better excuse for being there than that they were unable or unwilling to make the preparation necessary to enter courses leading to a degree. A committee composed of members representing the various interests in the College was appointed to investigate and to decide upon the case of each student presenting himself for admission to such a course, and the results of the committee's work have been very beneficial. This is particularly noticeable in the case of partial and irregular students, who follow none of the special courses laid down in the Catalogue as leading to a certificate of proficiency, and to which students are admitted under certain fixed conditions. That it is wise to occasionally admit such irregular students, experience has demonstrated. Sometimes

they are men of mature age, to whom a regular college course is impossible, and yet who find very helpful certain courses of lectures or hours in the laboratory. Sometimes they are students in weak health, faithful and hard working, and quite capable of doing well certain specified pieces of work, but unable to bear the pressure which must be borne by a candidate for a degree. Ordinarily, however, the applicant for a partial or irregular course is a young man who wishes to leave school before he is fully prepared to enter college, or one who has found some disciplines distasteful, and has been unwilling to apply himself to mastering them. Now and then he is one who wishes to pass a year or two in desultory study in college before taking up his professional studies, or one who desires to enjoy college life rather than to do serious work. Often he is a student who has failed to do his work properly in a regular course and wishes to remain in his class at any price. The presence of such students in a class lowers its tone. Their elimination from the College is desirable, and in this elimination the new committee has been largely successful. At the beginning of the year 1894-'95, there were 100 men in College whose courses were irregular, in that they did not wholly conform to the regular and special courses announced in the Catalogue. This does not include those marked at the bottom of Table II as Partials, of whom there were thirty. They are included in the 212 "special" students of the table, the word "special" having been loosely used until it was clearly defined at the close of the year 1894-'95. In the year 1895-'96, the number of such irregular students was reduced to twenty-six. These are still included, for convenience of comparison, with the special students of 1895-'96, although they are no longer special students in the exacter sense of the word. Of the 100 irregular students above referred to as in College at the beginning of 1894-'95, many would now be classed as partial students, and others would not be tolerated at all. I do not believe that the great reduction in this class has worked hardship, for those excluded have had the opportunity to occupy

their time more profitably elsewhere than they could have done with us, while those who, under pressure from the committee, have made up, or are in a fair way to make up, deficiencies, so as to rank as candidates for a degree, are quite contented with the change.

In the spring of this year one more was added to the list of standing committees, the Committee on Courses for Teachers. On this subject I shall speak at greater length at the close of my report.

In the winter of 1894-'95, important action was taken by the Academic Council in two particulars, as regards the admission of students to the College. Admission on the certificates of the schoolmaster had been tried for five years, and the results had not been, as it seemed, satisfactory. In an ideal educational system, where the schools are under supervision and approximately of the same grade, admission by certificate is, I think, much to be preferred to admission on examination. No examiner can obtain so thorough a knowledge of a student's equipment and capacities as the schoolmaster under whose supervision he has been for a number of years. Had all schoolmasters the same standard of scholarship, and that a standard really adjusted to the requirements of the College, examinations might well be done away with. Under actual conditions, however, certificates from different schools have a widely different value. The students admitted to the Freshman Class of one of our larger colleges come from a considerable number of schools, and some of these schools are scattered over a wide area. It is wholly impossible for a college to itself look into their methods and standards, and there is no other authority which can do this in its place. To judge the school by the record of the student is just only where the number of students entering a college is sufficiently large to eliminate the results of accidental causes, such as the indolence of the student after entering, his unusual ability or the reverse, etc. To grant the right to enter students on certificate to the few schools of which the college has some accurate knowledge, and to those which send many

students, appears to be to discriminate against other schools perhaps equally good, and to do so on the basis of a mere accident. We have found it in practice impossible to make a satisfactory selection from among the schools applying for the privilege, and we have felt that our standard has been lowered by the admission of students not properly prepared for college work.

Such considerations as these led the Academic Council in the winter of 1894-'95 to vote to abolish the admission of students by certificate from private schools. It determined to still admit applicants wholly or in part upon diplomas from public high schools, each case of this sort being referred to a special committee that it might examine into its merits. The words in which the Council announced this resolution best indicate the spirit which animated it in framing its decision. They read as follows: "This privilege is granted tentatively to the public high schools, for the reason that their curricula are adjusted primarily to the needs of students not making a special preparation for college; hence the subjects required for admission cannot be arranged in the course, or taught, with a view to a college entrance examination at the close of the course. Such students are, however, strongly urged to take the entrance examinations as the most satisfactory test of a fitness to follow the College Courses." Whether it was wise to extend this privilege to the high schools, time must decide. The date set for the change from the certificate system was the close of the year 1895-'96.

It was further determined by the Council, in the same year, that the admission requirements in French and German should be considerably increased, the change to go into effect at the same date. The requirements in these languages have in the past been absurdly light. The change does not bring them up to the standard of the requirements in Latin and Greek, but it at least makes necessary an additional year of study.

During the past two years the standard of work maintained in the College has been higher than that maintained

heretofore. In 1894-'95, a large number of students were unable or unwilling to adjust themselves to it, and the Council found it necessary to drop 93 students from their class into a lower one, or out of College. It is gratifying to note that in the past year it was only necessary to drop 59; which indicates that the work done was more regular and earnest than that of the preceding year. The requirements were quite as severe as they had been, if not indeed more severe. I do not think that we have demanded too much from the students, and I am glad to be able to say that this rise in our standard appears to have had their approval and support.

In this connection I feel that I must give expression to my gratification at the moral tone which has shown itself during the past two years among the students. Every effort which has been made by the administration to render more earnest and efficient the work done in the College has met with their hearty co-operation. The discipline of the College has been strict, and yet the relation between the student body and the Faculty has been, I think, an increasingly friendly one. This has shown itself in many ways, but I may mention in particular the attitude, on matters affecting the College, of the journals published by the students. These reflect pretty accurately the trend of undergraduate public opinion, and they have spoken unfailingly in the interests of good order and good work. It has been particularly gratifying that the students themselves have uniformly advocated purity and fairness in matters athletic—matters which are, of course, to them of great moment—and have been willing to sacrifice success, if necessary, to attain these. It is to be regretted, however, that the intensity of the enthusiasm aroused by certain intercollegiate contests has at times betrayed them into expressions of ill-feeling toward other institutions. I am glad to say that during the past year there has been much less of this than there was before, and I believe a more generous feeling exists towards all athletic rivals. On the whole I believe that the athletic sentiment among our undergraduates has been more wholesome than that which has prevailed among our Alumni.

The average age of our students at entering College is, I think, too high. In the fall of 1894 the average age of those who entered courses leading to the Bachelor's Degree was 18 years and 6 months; while that of those who entered the special courses was 20 years and 3 months. In 1895 the average age of those who entered courses leading to the degree was 18 years and 7 months, and of those who entered special courses was 21 years and 7 months. These averages are not brought up by a few men of mature age, but fairly represent the age at which our students come to us; and the average age of those admitted to the various courses in the College is much the same. In the Technical courses the fact that the students are as old as they are is scarcely to be regretted. Technical students are, in a sense, professional students, and are preparing for their special life-work. Many of those who attend liberal courses intend, however, to study a profession afterwards, and must remain students for three or four years more. This makes the age at which they can hope to be self-supporting too great. I do not think that the standard of admission to College is so high as to necessitate this state of affairs, and believe that much time is lost in the schools. With good teaching in the schools, and with a proper home influence to support the discipline of the school, the age of admission to College upon the present standard could, I am confident, be cut down by one or two years. Especially to be deplored is the habit many parents have of shifting their sons from school to school in successive years. Many of those students who have come to us badly prepared have been subjected to this pernicious process.

Of the material aid furnished the College during the last two years in books and apparatus, I cannot speak at length in this brief report. I must content myself with saying that this has been, not, of course, all that we could desire, for we still have many needs, but it has been very encouraging, and much more than we had dared to expect. The growth of the College and the multiplication of its courses has made one of our greatest needs more room in which to do our work. Could

the School of Architecture be given a separate building, the congestion would be reduced. Before leaving the subject of the material equipment of the College, I must mention the great impetus given to our Biological work by the excellent condition into which our Botanical Garden has been brought within the past year and a half. The ponds which have been laid out and stocked have also been of value in furnishing illustrative material for some of the courses in Zoölogy.

Upon the tables of statistics appended to this report I cannot comment at length. I shall merely call attention to a few points of especial interest :

(1) It will be noticed in consulting Table I, that the number of students who entered courses leading to a degree was greater by 90 in 1895-1896 than in 1894-1895, while the number of those admitted to special, partial and irregular courses was smaller in the latter year than in the former. This I regard as most encouraging. The number of applicants for special and irregular courses was, as usual, quite large, but the Committee on the Admission of Special and Partial Students rejected, as I think wisely, many of the applications.

(2) I have already remarked that the students appear to have adjusted themselves to the higher standard which has obtained in the College during the past two years. Last year the work was, I feel sure, even more severe than it was the year before, but not nearly so many students were dropped (see Table II). I attribute this to two causes : (a) Although many conditions were imposed (see Table III), those who felt themselves to be in danger made earnest efforts not to exceed the number of conditions which may be carried; and (b) the schools were more careful not to send us unprepared students. All students who have been reported to the Dean's Office during any term as being behind in any of their studies, have been summoned and given advice or warning by the Dean or the Sub-Dean. Reports have been made to the Dean of the standing of those in the two upper classes in the middle of each term, while similar reports regarding the work of the Freshmen and Sophomores have been handed in twice in the course of each

term. All students have thus been kept informed of their standing, and have known about what to expect at the close of the term. As the college year is divided into two terms, this has brought a great deal of work upon the Dean's Office. I feel that I must here give my personal thanks to the Sub-Dean, Dr. Crawley, for the devotion which has made this supervision of the students possible.

(3) A glance at Tables II and III will show why I think Freshmen, on first coming to college, should be protected against the excessive demands of athletic and other organizations. They are not yet adjusted to their work, and are in no little danger of being dropped out of College if their time and attention is largely drawn away from their studies.

(4) Tables IV and V will support my statements regarding those who have been permitted to serve on University Athletic and Non-Athletic organizations. The figures are, I think, interesting. It is, perhaps, necessary to explain that students who have been advanced at the end of a term with more than one condition have not been permitted to take part in contests or exhibitions until the number had been reduced to one.

(5) The diminution in the number of women in College in 1895-1896 (see Table VI) is to be explained by the fact that the only regular course in the College open to women is the Four Year Course in Biology, and it has been made much harder for students of either sex to enter special or irregular courses.

(6) The number of non-resident students in College has increased, but is still small. I believe it will be largely increased by the opening of the University Dormitories. We have in the past, made no suitable provision for the health and comfort of students from a distance.

I have mentioned earlier in my report the Courses for Teachers given by professors and instructors in the College. Their growth has been an interesting one, and these courses are, I feel sure, of great service to the public. They came into being spontaneously, a few of our instructors agreeing several

years ago, to give instruction on Saturday mornings to a number of teachers who had applied for permission to take courses in our Graduate School, and who were found not sufficiently prepared to profit by them. What was needed was undergraduate work. In June, 1894, a meeting was called of those giving this Saturday instruction, and of other professors interested in the subject, to discuss the work, and to decide whether it was worth while for the College to enter systematically upon this sphere of activity. It was resolved to print a leaflet announcing a group of courses for 1894-1895. These were arranged primarily with a view to the needs of the teachers of the public schools of the city, as they formed a large proportion of those already attending the Saturday courses. The subjects to which most attention was given were English Literature and Language, History, Pedagogy and Psychology, Mathematics and Economics. Some instruction was also offered in the Modern Languages. In 1894-1895 there were 65 students taking one or more of these courses, and their earnestness and intelligence encouraged the committee, which had been entrusted with the arrangement and oversight of the courses, to add to them. The number of students enrolled in 1895-1896 was 181. The courses of lectures extend from October to May; the fee is a small one, and the hours are adapted to the needs of teachers. The courses appear to have given great satisfaction both to our professors and to their pupils, as the work is not meant to be popular and entertaining, but serious and helpful.

In the above report I have not referred to the courses of instruction given in the College, nor indicated the changes made during the past two years. There have been a number of such changes, and the College is, I believe, better equipped for its work than at any time heretofore. All this may be so easily obtained from the University Catalogue, that it has not seemed worth while to lengthen my report by its insertion. I should like, however, to at least mention the great impetus given to the Astronomical work at the University by the erection of the Flower Observatory and the appointment of so

experienced an astronomer as Professor Doolittle. I should also like to call attention to the systematization of the Biological work, and the appointment, as Professor in charge of the courses in Zoölogy, of Professor Conklin, who has already shown that he will be of great value to the College, both as teacher and investigator.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE STUART FULLERTON, *Dean.*

COLLEGE STATISTICS FOR 1894-'95 AND 1895-'96.

These do not include Students in the Courses for Teachers.

I.—ADMISSION TO COLLEGE.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
No. of applicants, June 1 to May 31	334	352
No. applying upon examination	54	72
" " on certificate from private schools	82	120
" " diplomas " High "	76	80
" " " Normal "	9	2
" " certificates from other colleges	37	17
" " certificates from the Regents of the University of the State of New York	2	
" " without offering full entrance re- quirements, for admission to special, partial, or irregular courses	72	54
Former students readmitted	2	7
No. of applicants admitted	294	305
" " rejected	26	28
" " withdrawn	6	3
" preliminary examinations	8	16
	—	334
Admitted to courses leading to a degree	150	240
" " stated special courses	74	45
" " partial or irregular courses	70	20
	—	294
Total conditions of students admitted upon ex- amination	57	43
Average conditions per student admitted	2.2	2.4
Total conditions of students examined	183	175
Average per student	3.4	4.2
Number of subjects passed by students taking preliminary examinations	36	59
Average per student	4.5	3.7

II.—STUDENTS WITHDRAWN AND DROPPED.

	WITHDRAWN. 1894-95.	DROPPED OR PUT BACK ONE YEAR.				DISMISSED. 1894-95.
		1st Term. 1894-95.	2d Term.			
Post-Seniors						
Seniors	1		3			
Juniors	4		3			
Sophomores	6		10		8	
Freshmen	18		18		13	
Total Regulars	—	29		34		21
Special, 3d year . . .	2		1		1	
" 2d "	6		5		1	
" 1st "	11		19		8	
Total Specials	19			25		10
Partials	7			3		
Totals	55			62		31

	WITHDRAWN. 1895-96.	DROPPED OR PUT BACK ONE YEAR.				DISMISSED. 1895-96.
		1st Term. 1895-96.	2d Term.			
Post-Seniors	1					
Seniors	3		3		2	
Juniors	5		3		3	
Sophomores	13		6		2	
Freshmen	23		22		12	
Total Regulars	—	45		34		19
Special, 3d year . . .						6
" 2d "	1					
" 1st "	11		2		2	
Total Specials	12			2		2
Partials	6			1		
Totals	63			37		22

STUDENTS IN COLLEGE.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	1st Term.	2d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.
Regulars	447	392	537	463
Specials	212	172	119	97
Partials	30	19	34	31
	689	583	690	591

III.—CONDITIONS.

(1) NUMBER OF STUDENTS CONDITIONED AND NUMBER OF CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

FIRST TERM.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS CONDITIONED.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER STUDENT CONDITIONED.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Post-Seniors	1	6	1	7	1.0	1.2
Seniors	23	20	36	36	1.6	1.8
Juniors	24	34	54	62	2.2	1.8
Sophomores	50	51	121	104	2.4	2.0
Freshmen	80	104	176	241	2.2	2.3
Total Regulars . .	178	215	388	450	2.2	2.1
Special 4th year . .	4	..	6	..	1.5	
" 3d " . .	6	..	9	..	1.5	
" 2d " . .	28	14	69	22	2.5	1.6
" 1st " . .	52	12	151	25	2.9	2.1
Total Specials . .	90	26	235	47	2.6	1.8
Partials	9	10	12	25	1.3	2.5
Grand Totals . .	277	251	635	522	2.3	2.1
SECOND TERM.						
Post-Seniors	2	1	3	1	1.5	1.0
Seniors	10	11	13	16	1.3	1.5
Juniors	25	28	30	52	1.2	1.9
Sophomores	51	22	93	35	1.8	1.6
Freshmen	56	68	111	136	2.0	2.0
Total Regulars . .	144	130	250	240	1.7	1.8
Special 4th year . .	2	..	3	..	1.5	
" 3d " . .	4	1	5	1	1.2	1.0
" 2d " . .	22	10	44	18	2.0	1.8
" 1st " . .	30	6	69	13	2.3	2.2
Total Specials . .	58	17	121	32	2.1	1.9
Partials	4	0	7	0	1.7	1.4
Grand Totals . .	206	145	378	272	1.8	1.9

(2) NUMBER OF STUDENTS ADVANCED WITH CONDITIONS AND
NUMBER OF CONDITIONS CARRIED.

FIRST TERM.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE WITH CONDITIONS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS CARRIED BY THESE STUDENTS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER STUDENT ADVANCED.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-95.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Post-Seniors . . .	I	6	I	6	I.O	I.O
Seniors	20	18	20	26	I.5	I.4
Juniors	21	31	34	55	I.4	I.8
Sophomores	40	39	64	67	I.6	I.7
Freshmen	62	82	102	129	I.6	I.6
Total Regulars . .	I44	I76	236	283	I.6	I.6
Special 4th year .	4	. .	6	. .	I.5	
" 3d " .	5	3	7	3	I.4	I.O
" 2d " .	23	II	44	19	I.9	I.7
" 1st " .	33	10	49	14	I.5	I.4
Total Specials . .	65	24	106	36	I.6	I.5
Partials	6	5	7	8	I.2	I.6
Grand Totals . .	215	205	349	327	I.6	I.6
SECOND TERM.						
Post-Seniors	2	I	3	I	I.5	I.O
Seniors	10	10	13	13	I.3	I.3
Juniors	25	27	30	43	I.2	I.6
Sophomores	43	20	66	26	I.5	I.3
Freshmen	43	58	69	89	I.6	I.7
Total Regulars . .	123	116	181	172	I.5	I.5
Special 4th year .	2	. .	3	. .	I.5	
" 3d " .	3	4	3	7	I.0	I.7
" 2d " .	21	4	41	8	2.0	2.0
" 1st " .	22	4	31	5	I.4	I.2
Total Specials . .	48	12	78	20	I.6	I.7
Partials	4	7	7	II	I.7	I.6
Grand Totals . .	175	127	266	202	I.5	I.6

IV.—STATISTICS REGARDING COLLEGE STUDENTS
BELONGING TO UNIVERSITY
ATHLETIC TEAMS.

(Football, Baseball, Crew, Track, Gymnasium, and Cricket.)

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON THESE TEAMS.		1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars		29	38
Specials		6	7
Partials		1	2
		—	—
		36	47

DROPPED AT THE END OF FIRST TERM.			DROPPED AT THE END OF SECOND TERM.		
	1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	3	1	Regulars	0	2
Specials	0		Specials	1	
Partials	0		Partials	0	

FIRST TERM.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS CONDITIONED		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER STUDENT CONDITIONED.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	16	15	29	23	1.8	1.5
Specials	4	6	7	6	1.8	1.0
Partials	0	0	0	0	—	—
Totals	20	21	36	29	1.8	1.4
SECOND TERM.						
Regulars	11	18	13	29	1.2	1.6
Specials	2	2	5	2	2.5	1.0
Partials	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	20	18	31	1.4	1.5

FIRST TERM.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS CONTINUED WITH CONDITIONS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS CARRIED BY THESE.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER STUDENT ADVANCED.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	13	14	18	21	1.4	1.5
Specials	4	6	7	6	1.8	1.0
Partials	0	0	0	..	..	..
Totals	17	20	25	27	1.5	1.3
SECOND TERM.						
Regulars	11	16	13	19	1.2	1.2
Specials	1	2	2	2	1	1
Partials	0	..	0	..	..	..
Totals	12	18	15	21	1.3	1.2

V.—COLLEGE STUDENTS BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN ATHLETIC (DRAMATIC CLUBS AND THE GLEE, BANJO AND MANDOLIN).

	NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THESE ORGANIZATIONS.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	33	54	
Specials	13	5	
Partials	0	2	
Totals	49	61	
Dropped at the end of the first term	0	7	
" " " second term	2	3	

FIRST TERM.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS CONDITIONED.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER STUDENT CONDITIONED.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	11	26	12	58	1.1	2.2
Specials and Partials	3	1	5	1	1.7	1.
Totals	14	27	17	59	1.3	2.2
SECOND TERM.						
Regulars	6	20	11	38	1.8	1.9
Specials and Partials	5	1	11	1	2.2	1.
Totals	11	21	22	39	2.0	1.9

FIRST TERM.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ALLOWED TO CONTINUE WITH CONDITIONS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS CARRIED BY THESE STUDENTS.		NUMBER OF CONDITIONS PER STUDENT ADVANCED.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	11	19	12	29	1.1	1.5
Specials and Partials	3	1	15	1	1.7	1.
Totals	14	20	17	30	1.2	1.5
SECOND TERM.						
Regulars	5	18	8	27	1.6	1.5
Specials and Partials	4	..	6	..	1.5	..
Totals	9	18	14	27	1.6	1.5

VI.—WOMEN IN COLLEGE.

NUMBER OF WOMEN IN COLLEGE.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	3	5
Specials	42	16
Partials	13	7
Totals	58	28

NUMBER OF WOMEN CONDITIONED.	FIRST TERM.		SECOND TERM.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Regulars	1	0	0	0
Specials	7	5	5	2

VII.—RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Number of men in College	631	662
Number of men from a distance boarding in Philadelphia	128	146
Number of women in College	58	28
Number of women from a distance boarding in Philadelphia	3	5

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

To the Provost of the University :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Department of Philosophy for the two academic years 1894–5 and 1895–6.

COURSES.

Early in the year 1894–5 it was resolved to omit from the list of courses to be offered in this department all such as are of a specifically professional character.

Under this regulation the courses previously offered in Physiology, Medical Chemistry and Hygiene, which were nothing but the courses given under the same names in the Medical Department, were stricken out, as was also the course in law, identical with that given in the post-graduate course in the Law School.

Towards the close of the same year American Constitutional History was added to the list of courses eligible as Majors or Minors. The great interest of this subject to American students and the large resources of our library in the way of Government and State publications were important reasons for this step.

Advanced Astronomy, for which excellent provision was making in the building of the new Flower Observatory, was another addition, and finally the demand for advanced instruction on the part of many school teachers, public and private, of our neighborhood led to the introduction of Pedagogy.

The vacancy in the chair of Germanic Languages and

Literature, caused by the death of Professor Seidensticker, unfortunately entailed the suspension of courses in this subject.

In the year just closed, 1895-6, a proposition has been made that Sociology should be added to our list and that the subjects of Romance Philology, Germanic Philology and European History should be so divided as to admit of a Major and one Minor being offered in each of them. This would promote concentration of effort, with a proportionate gain in thoroughness to the student; but, on the other hand, there might be some danger of narrowing and not merely specializing; there is the further question as to the adequacy of our present teaching force for the work as so arranged. This matter is now in the hands of a committee to study and report upon.

THE FACULTY AND OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

In consequence of the elimination of professional courses the following names disappeared from the list of the Faculty: Profs. Reichert, Wormley and Billings of the Medical School, and Prof. Parsons of the Law School. The names of Prof. Clarke, Professor of Music; Prof. Horn, Professor of Entomology, and Prof. Rothrock, Professor of Botany, were omitted from the Faculty for the reason that no courses were offered by them in the department. In the same year (1894-5) we lost by resignation the valued services of Prof. Harrison Allen, Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy, whose name now figures in the general University list as Emeritus Professor.

The saddest event of this year was the death of Prof. John A. Ryder, Professor of Comparative Embryology. Others are more competent to say, as they have said, how much was lost to science in his premature taking off; this department lost in him not only an efficient and devoted teacher, but one who was to Faculty and students alike, a brilliant example of the true student and investigator; simple, ardent, eager for truth, neither afraid of it, nor ashamed of it.

At the close of this year Associate Professor James H.

Robinson received and accepted a call to Columbian University. We lost him with regret, for his work had greatly strengthened our work in European History; the gap that he left is still felt.

There were added to the Faculty, by transference from the list of other instructors, Assistant Prof. E. P. Cheyney, of the Department of European History, and Assistant Prof. Amos P. Brown, of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy. Both of these gentlemen had richly earned their promotion by years of faithful and efficient service.

The newly created chair of Pedagogy was filled by the election of Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh, whose success in attracting students has been marked.

The vacant chair of German Languages and Literature was filled by the election of Prof. Marion D. Learned. Prof. Learned was Associate Professor in the same field in the Johns Hopkins University, where the thoroughness and attractiveness of his courses gave good promise of his future work with us: this promise has been more than fulfilled during the year just closed (1895-6), which was his first year of active work in Philadelphia.

The continued ill health of our veteran and revered Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Dr. E. Otis Kendall, made it necessary that his work should be lightened and a competent person be elected to take active charge of this department. This person was found in Prof. Chas. L. Doolittle, heretofore of the same chair in the Lehigh University. Prof. Doolittle's reputation as an astronomer enabled us also, as above noted, to enlarge our list of courses by the addition of theoretical and practical astronomy. Prof. Doolittle entered upon his duties in September, 1895.

To the list of "Other Instructors" were added:

Daniel B. Shumway, Ph.D., Instructor in Germanic
Languages.

Josiah H. Penniman, Ph.D., Instructor in English.

Robert H. Bradbury, Ph.D., Lecturer in Physical
Chemistry.

Horace Clarke Richards, Ph.D., Instructor in Physics.
Leo S. Rowe, Ph.D., Instructor in Political Economy.
Samuel M. Lindsay, Ph.D., Instructor in Social Science.

Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Instructor in Transportation.

In this year, Prof. Schelling was obliged by the state of his health to take a considerable vacation. The work of the department of English Literature was thus largely thrown upon the shoulders of Dr. Penniman, whose energy and success in a difficult task, quite suddenly imposed upon him, merit special recognition.

During 1895-96 Prof. Geo. F. Barker, of the department of Physics, and Prof. Wm. P. Wilson, of that of Botany, have been absent by permission of the Board of Trustees. Assistant Professor Goodspeed and Dr. Richards have thus been obliged to carry the whole burden of the graduate instruction in Physics, while Prof. Macfarlane and his assistants have taken entire charge of the Botany. It is with very great pleasure that I call your attention to the admirable way in which these gentlemen have labored to fill these gaps. Touching Prof. Goodspeed it should be remembered that this year he for the first time had independent charge of graduate instruction.

The chair of Comparative Embryology remained vacant until February, 1896, and the work formerly done by Prof. Ryder had to be tided over, until his successor, who had been chosen, should take charge. This successor is Prof. Edwin Grant Conklin, late professor of Zoölogy in the North Western University. Prof. Conklin came to us with a promising record already achieved, and during his six months of service has been pushing his work with great and stimulating vigor.

In February, 1896, we lost by resignation the services of Prof. E. J. James, of the chair of Finance and Administration. Prof. James has accepted a position on the staff of the University of Chicago. Assistant Professor Adams and Dr. Rowe have during the last term, done what was possible to continue Prof. James's courses.

Dr. Julius Ohly has ceased by resignation to be Instructor in Chemistry.

The following named instructors have been raised to the rank of Assistant Professor :

Josiah H. Penniman, Ph.D., in the department of English Literature.
Dana C. Munro, A.M., European History.
Leo H. Rowe, Ph.D., Political Science.
Harry R. Seager, Ph.D., Economics.
Samuel M. Lindsay, Ph.D., Sociology.
Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Sociology..

The Faculty has recommended that the following names be transferred from the list of "Other Instructors" to that of members of the Faculty :

Ames P. Brown, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
Lightner Witmer, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology.
Wm. R. Newbold, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy.

To the list of "Other Instructors" have been added :

Wm. Nickerson Bates, Ph.D., Instructor in Greek.
Eric Doolittle, C. E., Instructor in Astronomy.

The following recently appointed Senior Fellows in the George Leib Harrison Foundation have been authorized to give a limited amount of graduate instruction :

Edwin Arthur Singer, Ph.D., in Philosophy.
Charles Henry Lincoln, Ph.D., in Political Science.
Willett Lepley Hardin, Ph.D., in Chemistry.

EQUIPMENT.

It may not be amiss here to remark the fact, more fully recorded elsewhere, that not only have the possibilities of graduate instruction been enlarged by the addition of new courses and the increase of our staff, but that in two direc-

tions more particularly the equipment has been so improved as to justify us in looking for great results. Just as the building of the John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry gave new possibilities and a new impetus to the work in chemistry, so may the newly built Flower Observatory, with its equipment of instruments, be expected, when all is complete and in position, as will shortly be the case, to open up a large field of useful work both in the line of instruction and in that of investigation.

In the Department of Germanics the acquisition of the Bechstein library supplies to the skill and energy of Prof. Learned just the resources and machinery he needed. How full it is and how valuable, Prof. Learned has ably set forth in the pamphlet containing the addresses delivered at the "Opening of the Bechstein Library."

The large addition recently made to the funds for subscription to journals, and the annual sum allotted to the several departments for the purchase of important publications as they issue from the press, will enable us to keep our instruction fresh and living, as it must be, to be profitable.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

In the fall of 1894 the fellowships, which had previously existed under the title of Wharton School Fellowships, as well as all other similar honorary fellowships, were abolished, the action to take effect in the following academic year.

For 1894-5, under the arrangements previously in force, the following appointments were made:

Benjamin F. Shambaugh,	}	Wharton School Fellows.
Lyman P. Powell, A.B.,		
Edward T. Devine, Ph.D.,		
Arthur W. Howes, A.B., Fellow in Classical Philology.		
Clarence S. McIntyre, B.S., Fellow in American History.		
Arthur H. Quinn, B.S., Fellow in English.		
Jesse M. Greenman, Ph.B., Fellow in Biology.		

In this same year the Hector Tyndale Fellowship in Physics was transferred with no further change in the terms of it, to the control of the Faculty of Philosophy. Hitherto the College Faculty had recommended the award, upon nomination of the Professor of Physics; henceforth the Faculty of Philosophy recommends upon the same nomination.

For the two academic years, 1894-6, Paul Renno Heyl, B.S., held the Tyndale Fellowship. During 1894-5 Mr. Heyl pursued graduate studies with us; during 1895-6 he was resident at Harvard. For the year 1896-7 this fellowship has been awarded to Morton Githens Lloyd, B.S., in Electrical Engineering.

THE GEORGE LEIB HARRISON FOUNDATION.

Through the generosity of the Provost, a permanent fund of Five Hundred Thousand dollars has been presented to the University. This fund is known as the George Leib Harrison Foundation. The income will be applied to the establishment of Fellowships and Scholarships, to the support of courses of lectures by men of scientific eminence, and to such other purposes as may promote the cause of advanced scientific study and research. (See Appendix XIX.)

Under the provisions of this foundation, there have been instituted in the Department of Philosophy eight scholarships, fourteen fellowships and five senior fellowships; only men are eligible.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

These are assigned to the following groups of subjects:

1. History and Economics.
2. Classical Languages.
3. Modern Languages (German and French).
4. History and Philosophy.
5. Mathematics and Physics.
6. Chemistry and Physics.
7. Biology and Chemistry.
8. English and History.

They are open to those who have taken a baccalaureate degree in the University of Pennsylvania in the courses in Arts and Science, and who have been resident students of the University for at least two years prior to graduation. They are not renewable. The holder is required to continue in resident graduate study at the University for one full academic year; he will receive free tuition from the University and \$100 from the Scholarship Fund.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Fellowships are assigned severally to the following subjects:

1. Classical Languages.
2. Semitic Languages.
3. Germanic Languages.
4. Romance Languages.
5. English.
6. American History.
7. European History.
8. Political Science.
9. Economics.
10. Philosophy.
11. Pedagogy.
12. Chemistry.
13. Biology.
14. Mathematics and Astronomy.

A Fellowship has a value of \$600; but \$100, the amount of the tuition fee, is deducted and applied to increasing and improving the equipment of the department. These fellowships may be once renewed.

The applicant must hold a baccalaureate degree of non-technical character; must have pursued graduate work successfully for at least one year in residence at an acceptable college or university; must have a good reading knowledge of French and German, and must not already have taken the doctor's degree. Certificates establishing these facts must accompany applications.

A Fellow must be entered in the Department of Philosophy as a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. His major subject must be the title subject of his Fellowship ; if the title of the Fellowship includes more than one subject, the major and minor must be chosen from them. He will be required to devote his whole time to the prosecution of his studies in residence at the University ; no teaching, or other outside work, will be permitted.

Blank forms of application for Fellowships may be had on application to the Dean.

SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The Senior Fellowships, five in number, are not designated by subjects. They are open only to men who have taken the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania. Applicants will specify the particular subject at which they propose to work.

A Senior Fellow will be required to devote himself to some work of original research in the line of his specified subject. He will also do such teaching or lecturing in his subject as may from time to time be required by the head of his department, to a maximum of four hours a week. No other teaching or occupation will be permitted. Residence is imperative.

APPOINTMENT TO SCHOLARSHIPS ON THE GEORGE LEIB HARRISON FOUNDATION.

Walter Rush Cuthbert, A.B., Chemistry and Physics.
 Fleming James, Jr., A.M., Classical Languages.
 Joseph S. Kratz, A.B., English and History.
 Harold D. Eberlein, A.B., History and Philosophy.

APPOINTMENT TO FELLOWSHIPS ON THE GEORGE LEIB HARRISON FOUNDATION.

Simon Koppe, Semitics.
 Arthur C. Howland, A.B., European History.
 Walter E. Weyl, Ph.B., Political Economy.

Charles R. Miller, A.B., Germanics.

Robert J. Aby, B.S., Mathematics and Astronomy.

Frederick S. Shepherd, Political Science.

APPOINTMENT TO SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS ON THE GEORGE LEIB HARRISON FOUNDATION.

Edgar Arthur Singer, Ph.D., Philosophy.

Charles Henry Lincoln, Ph.D., Political Science.

Willett Lepley Hardin, Ph.D., Chemistry.

CONDITIONS FOR ATTAINING A DEGREE.

Certain changes have been made in these. We have tried to solve the question of the relation of the Master's degree to the Doctor's.

Previously the candidate for the Master's degree might confine his study to one subject only, selected from our authorized list. This was conceived to be altogether too narrow a basis for a higher degree. There was a tendency, too, to regard the Master's degree as merely a half-way house to the doctorate, which was not thought to be well. It was believed that there was a proper place for a higher degree, which should represent less of concentration and specialization, and a broader range of interests; and that there are those who lack some of the qualifications for the more penetrating study that should be required of candidates for the doctorate, who yet might well profit much by a course of study, wisely arranged, of a character more diversified and less intense.

These considerations led to the decision that all who desire to proceed to the Master's degree should offer three subjects, which should be well distributed and not differentiated as majors and minors. The candidate for the doctorate chooses three subjects, one major and two minors, but so that the major and one minor shall be closely related and mutually helpful, while the other minor shall not be very remote, though selected with somewhat greater freedom.

Resident study has always been insisted upon; the former

rule which required only one year of residence in our own University provided the rest of the period of graduate work had been spent at some other properly equipped University, has been in so far modified, that we now insist that the last year of study must be spent here.

We now require, as we did not before, that a student, who desires to come up for a degree at the close of the academic year, must in the opening of the fall term declare this intention. The instructors will thus know who among their students are contemplating this step, at an early moment, and will be able to watch their work more closely, warning them or guiding them in time to ensure success or prevent open and perhaps disastrous failure.

Under our previous rules there was but one examination for a degree, the so-called public examination, which was entirely oral and conducted in the presence of an invited faculty. Recently the Faculty has recommended that this be preceded by a written examination conducted privately; failure in this would exclude from public examination; in case, however, the oral examination is not thus prevented, the written examination papers of the candidate are to be produced at the oral examination, to serve, in case of need, as supplementary evidence of his qualifications.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The following degrees were conferred upon graduates of this department at the Commencement held on June 11, 1895:

MASTER OF ARTS.

George Egbert Fisher, Mathematics.

Eva March Tappan, English Literature, European History, Latin.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Winchester Dana Osgood, Geology, Mathematics, Political Economy.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Alice Minerva Atkinson, Latin, Greek, Philosophy.

Thesis: *The Chronology of Horace's Satires and Epistles.*

John Grant Bawn, Philosophy, European History, Ethics.

Thesis: *The Philosophy of the Stoics.*

Philip Powell Calvert, Zoölogy, Physiology, Geology.

Thesis: *Structure of the youngest Larvæ of the Odonata.*

George Egbert Fisher, Mathematics, Physics, Experimental Psychology.

Thesis: *Some Points in the Theory of Invariants and Covariants.*

Lewis Reifsnyder Harley, American History, Political Science, Political Economy.

Thesis: *Our Diplomatic Relations with Great Britain: The Fisheries.*

Henry Frank Moore, Zoölogy, Botany, Geology.

Thesis: *The Structure of Bimastos Palustris.*

Joseph Sakunochin Motoda, Philosophy, Ethics, Political Science.

Thesis: *Confucianism.*

Josiah Harmar Penniman, English Literature, English Philology, Greek.

Thesis: *The War of the Theatres.*

Mary Engle Pennington, Chemistry, Zoölogy, Botany.

Thesis: *The Derivatives of Columbium and Tantalum.*

Adam Lambenstein Ramer, Philosophy, Ethics, Experimental Psychology.

Thesis: *Theism in Greek Philosophy from Thales to Socrates.*

Thomas H. Powers Sailer, Assyriology, Hebrew, Philosophy.

Thesis: *Babylonian Contract Tablets.*

Alfred Newlin Seal, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology.

Thesis: *The Action of Acid Amides upon Benzoin.*

Benjamin Franklin Shambaugh, Political Science, American History, Political Economy.

Thesis: *A Study of the State Constitution of Iowa.*

Homer Smith, English Literature, English Philology, Romance Philology.

Thesis: *The English Pastoral Drama.*

George Flowers Stradling, Physics.

Thesis: *Gravesand's Method for Determining the Modulus of Electricity.*

Henry Jacob Weber, Hebrew, Philosophy, Assyriology.

Thesis: *Linguistic Peculiarities of the Book of Job.*

The following were conferred at the Commencement held June 9, 1896:

MASTER OF ARTS.

Elizabeth Matilda Ash, American History, European History, Latin.

George Francis Wesley Benn, Philosophy, Ethics, American Constitutional History.

Edith Bramhall, European History, Political Science, Philosophy.

Spencer Cole Dickson, English Literature, European History, Philosophy.

Emma Fraser, English Literature, English Philology, Romance Philology.

Emily Ray Gregory, Botany.

Horace Ware Hanson, Greek, Latin, European History.

Fleming James, Jr., Greek, American History, Political Economy.

Wilfred Harvey Schoff, European History, Political Economy, Statistics.

Isaac Sadajiro Sugiura, Philosophy, Ethics, Experimental Psychology.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Bernard Kohn, Botany, Zoölogy, Experimental Psychology.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Charles Seligman Bernheimer, Political Science, Political Economy, European History.

Thesis: *Public Education in Philadelphia.*

George Harvey Hallett, Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy.

Thesis: *Linear Differential Equations of the Fourth Order.*

Willett Lepley Hardin, Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy.

Thesis: *Determination of the Atomic Masses of Silver, Mercury and Cadmium.*

Joseph Gillingham Hibbs, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy.

Thesis: *I. Action of Hydrochloric Acid Gas upon Arsenates and Nitrates. II. Atomic Weights of Nitrogen and Arsenic.*

William Claton Jacobs, Pedagogy, Philosophy, Political Economy.

Thesis: *The Consciousness of Moral Obligation.*

Jean Baptiste Albert Camille Jodocius, Romance Philology, English Philology, European History.

Thesis: *Ovide, moralisé et adapté aux idées du moyen âge.*

Gustav Adolph Kleene, Political Economy, Political Science, Statistics.

Thesis: *History of the Ten-hour Day in the United States.*

Charles Henry Lincoln, Political Science, Political Economy, European History.

Thesis: *The Origin of the Second Chamber in France.*

J. Percy Moore, Zoölogy, Geology, Experimental Psychology.

Thesis: *The Discodrilid Nephridium.*

Kathleen Carter Moore, Experimental Psychology, Botany, Zoölogy.

Thesis: *The Mental Development of a Child.*

Lewis Baxter Moore, Greek, Latin, Philosophy.

Thesis: *The Stage in the Dramas of Sophocles.*

Jay Bird Moyer, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy.

Thesis: *Metal Separations by Means of Hydrochloric Acid Gas.*

George Washington Orton, English Philology, English Literature, Romance Philology.

Thesis: *Recognized Varieties in Standard English Pronunciation.*

Owen Lewis Shinn, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy.

Thesis: *The Atomic Mass of Tungsten; Molybdenum Dioxide and Silver Salts; Tin Derivatives.*

Edgar Arthur Singer, Pedagogy, Philosophy, English Literature.

Thesis: *The Content of Education, historically considered.*

Eva March Tappan, English Literature, European History, Latin.

Thesis: *Nicholas Breton, the Poet.*

Joseph Solomon Walton, American History, English Literature, Philosophy.

Thesis: *Nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania.*

Herbert Coleman Whitaker, Mathematics, Political Science, Political Economy.

Thesis:

SUMMARY.

1895—A.M., 2	1896—A.M., 10
M.S., 1	M.S., 1
Ph.D., 16	Ph.D., 18
—	—
Total 19	Total 29

As regards the subjects of the various candidates, it should be remembered that most of them had entered before the rules affecting the selection of subjects were modified, as above described.

STUDENTS.

Our students are divided into two classes: (1) Candidates for a degree, denominated *regular students*, subdivided into: *A*, Those who are candidates for Ph.D.; and *B*, Those who are candidates for A.M. or M.S.; (2) Those who are not candidates for a degree, known as *special students*.

The following table gives the numbers of regular students, who are registered as taking the various subjects in our authorized list:

	FOR THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE.				FOR THE MASTER'S DEGREE.	
	1894-5.		1895-6.		1894-5.	1895-6.
	As Major	As Minor	As Major	As Minor		
Comparative Philology and Sanskrit . .	I	2	.	3	.	.
Greek	2	6	I	7	.	2
Latin	I	2	2	2	2	2
Romance Philology . .	.	2	2	3	.	I
Germanic Philology . .	.	I	I	2	.	.
English Philology . .	I	6	I	7	.	2
English Literature . .	3	6	5	7	I	2
Assyriology	3	2	4	3	.	.
Hebrew	7	7	2	7	.	.
Syriac . . . . .	.	2	.	.	.	.
Arabic . . . . .	.	3	.	2	.	.
Ethiopic . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
American Languages . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Philosophy	16	31	14	29	2	5
Experimental						
Psychology . . .	6	7	7	8	I	2
Ethics	I	9	3	8	2	2
Pedagogy	13	12	11	15	.	.
American History . .	7	3	8	6		
American Constitutional History . .	.	.	I	2	I	I
European History . .	5	9	5	12	3	6
Political Science . .	4	7	6	9	.	I
Political Economy . .	3	27	4	24	I	2
Statistics . . . . .	.	.	.	4	.	I
Mathematics	5	4	4	2	I	.
Astronomy . . . . .	.	.	.	I	.	.
Physics	I	6	.	6	.	.
Chemistry	11	2	12	12	.	I
Geology . . . . .	.	11	.	10	I	I
Mineralogy . . . .	.	8	I	7	.	.
Botany	3	3	I	2	.	2
Zoölogy	4	7	3	4	.	2
	95	185	98	196	17	37

Of the 116 regular students entered in the catalogue for 1895-6, 8 withdrew early in the course, several without having attended any lectures whatever. These are not included in the above enumeration. Two students, however, who had completed their work before the fall of 1895, and for sufficient reasons were unable to be present during 1895-6, were allowed exceptionally to come up for examination in May, 1896, and are included in the enumeration.

Among the candidates for the Master's degree, there was one student who came up with only one subject, under the provisions of our former rule.

In the figures for 1894-5, the minor subject of one student (Physiology) has been necessarily omitted, as it no longer appears in our official list of eligible subjects. This was an inheritance of the past. One or two students had not at the time of registration fixed upon their second minors; and, although the minors subsequently chosen and pursued during 1895-6 might have been inserted, it was thought best to let the discrepancy in the figures stand with this explanation of it. Among the candidates for the Master's degree, two came under the old rule of a single subject.

Regular students who hold a baccalaureate degree of the University of Pennsylvania :

	1894-5	1895-6
A.B.	10	14
B.S.	12	12
Ph.B.	4	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26	32

Regular students who hold a baccalaureate degree from other colleges :

	1894-5	1895-6
A.B.	36	45
B.S.	3	6
Ph.B.	4	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	43	53

Total number of regular students who hold a baccalaureate degree :

1894-5	1895-6
69	85

Number of regular students who do not hold baccalaureate degree of any college, but were admitted as having equivalent preparation :

1894-5	1895-6
33	26

The comparatively large numbers in this category are due chiefly to the admission (in 1893) of a body of teachers in

the public schools, men of mature mind and large experience in teaching, though they were without the advantages of previous academic training.

In 1894-5, and subsequently, all persons who were unfurnished with a proper baccalaureate degree were registered as special students and required to show by work done under our supervision that they were really, even if not technically, properly qualified, before tranference to the list of regular students was allowed. This probably accounts for the slight diminution in actual numbers of this class, and the still larger diminution in proportion. I may (although at the risk of anticipation) add, that the test as to sufficiency of such applicants will be still more strict in the coming session.

It is worthy of remark that the graduates of other colleges largely preponderate, being nearly double that of our own graduates in both years.

Of these graduates of other colleges there came from Pennsylvania colleges in

1894-5	1895-6
15	19

and from colleges of other States:

1894-5	1895-6
28	34

It might be interesting, could it be properly done, to classify these students according to years of residence; but were this done, with what accuracy might be attainable, there are certain considerations which would render the results nugatory, if not misleading. Some of our students are actively engaged in teaching or in other occupations, and can only give to their work a portion of their average day. The result is a proportionate prolongation of their years of study. We could hardly, in tabulating, make proper allowance for this. It is safe to say, however, that the average period required for the attainment of the doctor's degree, on the part of students who give their whole time to study, is three years. The distractions of outside occupation, where it is necessary, naturally prolong this period.

Special students, *i.e.* students who are not candidates for a higher degree, whether from choice or of necessity: of these there were in

1894-5	1895-6
59	60

In 1894-5, 20 held non-professional degrees; in 1895-6, 28. Classified by subjects taken, they give the following table:

	1894-5	1895-6
Comparative Philology and Sanskrit	1	
Greek	1	1
Latin	1	3
Romance Philology	1	1
Germanic Philology		3
English Philology	2	
English Literature	8	9
Assyriology	2	5
Hebrew	4	7
Syriac		
Arabic	2	3
Ethiopic		
American Languages	1	
Philosophy	16	11
Experimental Psychology	6	6
Ethics	2	5
Pedagogy	8	9
American History	7	9
American Constitutional History	5	5
European History	7	7
Political Science		1
Political Economy	2	4
Statistics,		
Mathematics	5	3
Astronomy		1
Physics		1
Chemistry	1	1
Geology	1	3
Mineralogy	1	1
Botany	2	2
Zoölogy	2	3

NEEDS.

Mention has been made in the proper place of the considerable improvement in various lines in our equipment. But a

flourishing school is a growing school, and a growing school is characterized always by growing wants.

Instrumental equipment has been sadly needed in the department of Mineralogy and Geology, but here I am happy to say that definite arrangements to meet the immediate requirements of the graduate instruction have been made; so that Dr. Brown's excellent instruction will not in the future be hampered as it has been in the past.

The Physical laboratory is still sadly deficient in instrumental equipment for the increasing demands of this higher work. A separate building with full equipment is what we ought to have; but even in advance of that, large provision might and should, if possible, be made to enable Drs. Baker and Goodspeed to do the work they are personally capable of doing.

In the Biological department there is practically no material for the pursuit of higher research in the lines of Palæontology, in charge of Dr. Cope.

In all lines of work there is great need of increased library facilities. Some of our departments, *e. g.* Romance Philology, are almost bare of the literature that is needed for their daily work. The Library Committee of the Faculty has already put this fact before the corresponding Committee of the Board of Trustees. A large outlay will be needed to put the library upon a proper footing, and it is no small merit in our staff of instructors that they have been able to do work of such excellent quality with the slender library resources at their command.

A proper graduate building, devoted exclusively to graduate instruction, and equipped with the necessary working libraries, is a need that, it is profoundly to be desired, we may soon see supplied.

Hitherto our students have been largely scattered over the city and its vicinity, visiting us only during lecture hours. This has largely been due to circumstances that could not be prevented, and it has had its advantages: it has diffused among the community at large with a completeness and a rapidity,

otherwise perhaps unattainable, an appreciation of the meaning and the value of higher scientific study. But it has had its disadvantages also. The various groups of students have been isolated; and while each has met together from time to time for its own special work, they have had little time or opportunity for rubbing against their fellow students in other lines of work, and developing a sense of the solidarity, if the word may be permitted, of all genuine search for truth, or even a spirit of common enthusiasm for the institution that is giving them all the advantages they enjoy. Attachment to, and appreciation of, isolated lecturers and professors there are in abundance, but a sense of united kinship to one another and the University is lacking. We have furnished them individual lecturers' and lecture-rooms, but no scholastic home. A graduate building properly equipped, open at all hours of the day, for private study and preparation, and not merely for lectures and a few hours of laboratory work, will do much to correct this defect. The dormitories, now well started, will aid materially in the same direction.

I may here be allowed to express my high sense of the steadfast co-operation I have met with from Provost, Vice-Provost, Trustees and my colleagues of the Faculty in everything I have endeavored to do for the furtherance of the department I have had the honor of presiding over for two years. My service has, I hope, not been unprofitable; it has been such as my powers permitted.

I cannot close without congratulating the Board of Trustees on their wisdom, in selecting Dr. Newbold to fill the Deanship which I now lay down. His specific attainments and general culture, but above all his character as an honorable gentleman, augur well for the success which I heartily wish him, and do not doubt he will secure.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. LAMBERTON, *Dean.*

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE SUB-DEAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

To the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to you my report upon the Department of Law during the academic year 1895–1896.

At the close of the academic year, 1894–5, Professor G. Stuart Patterson resigned the office of Dean, which he had filled since 1886. When he entered upon the duties of the office, the teaching force of the Department consisted of four professors and the number of students in attendance was 129. At the time of his resignation, the teaching force of the school consisted of eight professors, three fellows, and the number of students in attendance had increased to 281. The Trustees of the University and the Faculty of the Department of Law have already taken appropriate action upon his resignation, and in doing so have testified to the fidelity and intelligence with which Professor Patterson administered his trust.

The following table shows the steady growth of the school during the last ten academic years:

Date.	Dean.	Professors.	Fellows.	3d.	2d.	1st.	Students Special.	Total.
1886–7	I	3	0	0	54	73	2	129
1887–8	I	4	0	0	64	78	7	149
1888–9	I	4	0	0	55	84	5	144
1889–90	I	5	1	0	55	51	19	125
1890–1	I	5	1	52	46	68	10	176
1891–2	I	5	3	40	61	66	11	178
1892–3	I	5	4	56	52	83	19	210
1893–4	I	6	4	51	83	91	11	236
1894–5	I	7	3	79	82	114	6	281
1895–6	I	7	3	74	90	143	10	319

The following tables show the instruction given in the School during the last academic year, and the number of students who attended the examinations:

Instructors.	Studies and Text-books.	Hours per week.	Number of stud'ts exam'd.
FIRST YEAR.			
Prof. Bispham	Elementary Equity. Bispham's Principles of Equity	1 (1st Term)	118
Prof. Graham	Crimes. Russell on Crimes. Stephen's Hist. of Crim. Law	1	115
Prof. Dallas	Torts. Pollock on Torts. Bigelow on Torts. Ames & Smith's Cases . .	1	118
Prof. Townsend . . .	Property. Gray's Cases on Property .	1	112
Prof. G. S. Patterson	Pleading. Pepper on Pleading. Ames' Cases.	1	116
Prof. Carson	Contracts. Anson on Contracts. Pollock on Contracts. Huffcutt's and Woodruff's American Cases on Con- tracts. Keener's Selections on Con- tracts	2	116
Mr. Burr	Property. No Text-book	1	
Mr. West	Torts No Text-book	1	
SECOND YEAR.			
Prof. Bispham	Equity. Bispham's Principles of Equity	1	77
Prof. Parsons	Partnership. Parsons on Partnership . .	1	88
Prof. Patterson . . .	Constitutional Law. Story on the Constitution. Hare's Constitutional Law. Patterson's Federal Re- straints	1½	80
Prof. Dallas	Evidence. Stephen on Evidence . . .	1	80
Prof. Pepper	Bailments and Carriers. McClain's Cases on Carriers.	1	80
Prof. Townsend . . .	Property (continued). Gray's Cases. Mitchell on Real Estate and Conveyancing	2	76

Instructors.	Studies and Text-Books.	Hours per week.	Number of stud'ts exam'd.
Prof. G. S. Patterson	Quasi Contracts. Keener's Cases on Quasi Contracts.		
Prof. Carson	Keener on Quasi Contracts. Sales. Tiffany on Sales, Williston's Cases on Sales .	1	80
Mr. West	Evidence. No Text-book.	1	80
	THIRD YEAR.		
Prof. Bispham	Practice and Pleading in Equity. No Text-books	1 (1st Term)	70
Prof. Dallas	Evidence. Stephen on Evidence . . .	1	73
Prof. Parsons	Wills and Decedents' Estates. No Text-book		48
Prof. Patterson	Constitutional Law. (Same as quoted for second year.)	1½	62
Prof. Pepper	Corporations. Cumming's Cases on Private Corporations. (A synopsis of the course is issued by Prof. Pepper.) .	2	66
	Smith's Leading Cases.	1 (2d Term)	24
Mr. Burr	Insurance. (A synopsis of the course is issued by Prof. Pepper.) . Practice at Law.	1 (1st Term)	29
Mr. Brown	No Text-book.	1	62
	Suretyship. No Text-book.		13
Mr. West	Domestic Relations and Agency. Schouler's Domestic Relations. Meechem's or Wambaugh's Cases. Pattee's Cases. Story on Agency. Evans on Principal and Agent. Meechem's Cases on Agency	1	60
	Evidence. No Text-book	1	73

At the Commencement on June 9, 1896, the Degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon 72 members of the Graduating Class.

On July 1, 1896, the Library contained 10,817 volumes, an addition of 911 volumes during the academic year.

The steady growth of the Department rendered unavailable the quarters which the Department had occupied in the Girard Building, and in September, 1895, through the liberality of the City of Philadelphia, very satisfactory accommodations were offered the Department in the buildings formerly occupied by the County Courts on Independence Square.

The crying need, however, of the Department is for a building of its own with proper working facilities, not only for the students, but also for the teaching force of the Department.

During the academic year important additions were made to the curriculum, separate and distinct courses being added thereto in the following subjects: Bailments and Carriers, in the second year; Quasi Contracts, in the second year; Bills and Notes, Suretyship, Mortgages, Domestic Relations and Agency in the third year.

Beginning with the ensuing academic year the requirements for admission to the Department have been changed, in that a certificate of Preliminary Examination from the Board of Examiners of Philadelphia or any other county, will no longer be accepted in lieu of an entrance examination, and beginning with the academic year 1897-1898 all candidates for admission to the Department must pass an examination equivalent to the entrance examination required in the College Department of the University or present a satisfactory diploma in lieu thereof.

Mr. Burr's time of office as a Fellow having expired it is due to him and to the Department to record the appreciation by the Faculty of his faithful and conscientious work.

The additions to the curriculum and the more rigid requirements for admission would seem to indicate an advance in the educational standard of the Department.

GEORGE STUART PATTERSON.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—I have the honor of submitting the following report on the Department of Medicine for the academic years 1894–95 and 1895–96.

The number of students in attendance upon instruction in the Department of Medicine has averaged over 800 per annum since and including the session 1892–93, during which session there were 847 students in attendance. At that time the number of students in attendance was greater than at any time in the existence of the Department of Medicine. Since then the number in attendance annually has averaged over 800, as shown by the following table:

1892–93	847
1893–94	796
1894–95	815
1895–96	878

During the sessions named, excepting the session 1895–96, there was no fourth-year class taking a compulsory four-year course, except very small voluntary classes of students who originally entered as three-year course students, and who subsequently volunteered to remain a fourth year, during which time they might pursue additional studies. In the session 1895–96, however, there was a fourth-year class composed of students who, on entering the Department of Medicine, elected to pursue the four-year compulsory course. This class of students numbered 29. Hereafter there will be no candidates for the degree in Medicine who are not pursuing a four-year course.

The students in attendance during the session 1894-95 numbered 815. Their geographical distribution was much the same as that in the session of 1895-96, and need not, I think, be stated here. Moreover, as the chief changes of importance in the Department of Medicine have occurred during the session of 1895-96, my report will treat especially of that session.

The students in attendance during the session 1895-96, numbered 878, distributed in classes and geographically as follows:

Students of the Fourth-year Class	29
Students of the Third-year Class (<i>Three-year Course</i>)	93
Students of the Third-year Class	168
Students of the Second-year Class	247
Students of the First-year Class	331
Special Students	10
 Total	 878

SUMMARY BY STATES.

Alabama	2	Missouri	3
Australia	2	Nebraska	3
Austria	1	New Brunswick	3
Barbadoes	1	New Hampshire	5
Brazil	1	New Jersey	72
California	6	New Mexico	1
Canada	1	New York	42
Colorado	2	Nicaragua	2
Connecticut	4	North Carolina	5
Cuba	1	North Dakota	1
Delaware	24	Ohio	15
District Columbia	3	Oregon	1
Ecuador	1	Pennsylvania	53 ²
Florida	2	Prince Edward Island	2
Georgia	6	Puerto Rico	2
Illinois	11	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	11	South Carolina	3
Indian Territory	1	Tennessee	5
Iowa	10	Texas	5
Kansas	8	Utah	2
Kentucky	1	Vermont	3
Louisiana	1	Virginia	2
Maine	5	West Indies	1
Maryland	7	West Virginia	8
Massachusetts	20	Wisconsin	11
Mexico	1	 Total	 878
Michigan	6		
Minnesota	2		

Of the first-year class, which entered at the beginning of the session 1895-96, there were 39 of the 326 members, or 11.5 per cent., who possessed degrees in Arts or Science from colleges of standing.

This percentage of college graduates is lower than the percentage shown by immediately preceding first-year classes except in the session 1894-95, as may be observed by the following:

Session.	First-year Class.	Degrees.	Per cent.
1892-93	311	78	25.3
1893-94	188	40	21.2
1894-95	242	24	9.9
1895-96	331	39	11.5

Other than the 39 members of the class who possessed degrees there were 72 members who had been in attendance during one or more academic years at colleges of standing.

Thirty candidates, all graduates in arts or in science, complied with the requirements in science and biologic studies for admission to the second-year class at the beginning of the session 1895-96, and were admitted to that class. Granting that these candidates would have entered the first-year class had the condition for admission to the second-year class not existed, the first-year class would have numbered 351, and of these 69 or 19.2 per cent. of the members would have been college graduates.

The status of the first-year class, which entered in October, 1896, in point of preliminary education, may be shown by the following, in which for convenience the classes in academies, seminaries, institutes, preparatory and high schools, etc., have been designated as Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes, considering the highest class the Senior class and the succeeding three classes Junior, Sophomore and Freshman.

The class numbered 331 members, and of these three were:

College graduates	39
Students who had been members of the Senior class in a College . .	5
Students who had been members of the Junior class in a College . .	9
Students who had been members of the Sophomore class in a College	30
Students who had been members of the Freshman class in a College	26
Special students in a College	2
Graduates of Academies, Seminaries, Institutes and Preparatory Schools	23
Students who had been members of the Senior class of Academies, etc.	12
Students who had been members of the Junior class of Academies, etc.	19
Students who had been members of the Sophomore class of Academies, etc.	9
Students who had been members of the Freshman class of Academies, etc.	12
Graduates of High Schools	63
Students who had been members of the Senior class of a High School	7
Students who had been members of the Junior class of a High School	6
Students who had been members of the Sophomore class in a High School	5
Students who had been members of the Freshman class in a High School	7
Graduates of Manual Training Schools	6
Graduates of Normal and of Model Schools	19
Students who had been members of the Senior Class in a Normal or Model School	13
Students who had been members of the Junior Class in a Normal or Model School	8
Students who had been members of the Sophomore Class in a Normal or Model School	3
Students who had been members of the Freshman Class in a Normal or Model School	2
Graduates of Grammar Schools	6
Total	331

The new entrance requirements recommended to this Board of Trustees by the Faculty and approved by the Board will go into effect with the session 1896-97. It will be observed by the appended detailed statement that the requirements yearly increase in severity until the year 1899, when the requirements are identical with those at present required

for admission to the Freshman class of the College of the University.

A. Any candidate who may have received a degree in Arts or Science from a college recognized by this University will be admitted without examination. Students who have satisfactorily pursued the two-year course in Biology of this University will be exempt from the entrance examination; and UNTIL 1899 any candidate who has passed the entrance examination of a college recognized by the University; or is a graduate of a normal or high school, or academy of equal rank, recognized by the University, may enter without examination.

1896.

B. Candidates for admission to the first-year class in 1896 who do not possess the qualifications specified in paragraph **A**, will be required to pass examinations in the following studies :

ARITHMETIC.—The fundamental operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, as applied to whole numbers, common and decimal fractions; denominate numbers; percentage.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.—Grammar, as in Abbott's *How to Parse*.

GEOGRAPHY.—Of the world.

SPELLING AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—A composition upon an assigned subject, taken from United States History, of at least 200 words, to be correct in spelling and grammar.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.—As in Eggleston's *History of the United States*.

PHYSICS.—As in Carhart & Chute's, or Avery's *Elements of Physics*.

1897.

C. Candidates for admission to the first-year class in 1897 who do not possess the qualifications specified in paragraph **A**

will be required to pass examinations in the following studies :

ENGLISH.—(A) Grammar.

(B) Reading and Composition, Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, and Longfellow's *Evangeline*. A short essay, correct in spelling, punctuation and grammar, on a subject chosen from one of these works, will be required.

HISTORY.—United States. (As in Eggleston's *History of the United States*.)

GEOGRAPHY.—Of the World.

MATHEMATICS.—(A) Arithmetic, including use of logarithms.

(B) Algebra to quadratic equations.

PHYSICS.—As in Carhart & Chute's, or Gage's *Elements of Physics*.

LATIN.—(A) Grammar.

(B) First two books of Cæsar's *Gallic War*.

In place of Latin, Plane Geometry may be offered.

1898.

D. Candidates for admission to the first-year class in 1898 who do not possess the qualifications specified in paragraph **A** will be required to pass examination in the following studies :

ENGLISH.—(A) Grammar.

(B) Reading and composition: Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, Milton's *Comus* and *Lycidas*, Longfellow's *Evangeline*, and Macaulay's *Essays on Milton and Addison*.

HISTORY.—United States. (As in Eggleston's *History of the United States*.)

GEOGRAPHY.—Of the World.

MATHEMATICS.—(A) Arithmetic, including use of logarithms.

(B) Algebra through quadratic equations.

(C) Plane Geometry.

PHYSICS.—As in Carhart & Chute's, or Gage's *Elements of Physics*.

LATIN.—First four books of Cæsar's *Gallic War*; or

FRENCH.—Three hundred pages of contemporary prose; or

GERMAN.—Two hundred pages of contemporary prose.

In place of the language, Solid Geometry may be offered.

1899.

Candidates for admission to the first-year class in 1899 will be required to pass examinations in the following studies (which are the examinations at present required for entrance to the Freshman Class in the College of this University).

ENGLISH.—(A) Grammar.

- (B) (1) Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. (2) *Twelfth Night*. (3) Milton's *L'Allegro, Il Penseroso*. (4) *Comus* and *Lycidas*. (5) Longfellow's *Evangeline*. (6) The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in the *Spectator*. (7) Macaulay's *Essays on Milton and Addison*. (8) Webster's first *Bunker Hill Oration*. (9) Irving's *Sketch Book*. (10) Scott's *The Abbot*.

For numbers 2, 4 and 5 of the above may be substituted three of the following:

Darwin, *Origin of Species*.

Huxley, *Physiography; an introduction to the study of nature*.

Tyndall, *Heat as a Mode of Motion*.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*.

HISTORY.—(A) History of the United States. (As in Eggleston's *History of the United States*.)

- (B) Greek and Roman.

MATHEMATICS.—(A) Arithmetic.

- (B) Algebra (including factoring, fractions, simple equations and simultaneous equations of the first degree).

- (C) Algebra (to the end of quadratic equations, including ratio, proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progression, surds and imaginaries).

- (D) Plane Geometry.

Additional examinations required:

Either I :—

GREEK.—(A) Greek Grammar.
(B) Greek Prose Composition.
(C) Xenophon (first four books of the *Anabasis*).
(D) Homer (first three books of the *Iliad*, with the prosody).

LATIN.—(A) Latin Grammar.

(B) Latin Prose Composition.
(C) Cæsar (first four books of the *Gallic War*).
(D) Vergil (first six books of the *Aeneid*, with the prosody).
(E) Cicero (six orations, including the four against Catiline).

Or II :—

LATIN.—[A, B, C and D' (first three books of *Aeneid*, with the prosody)].

FRENCH.—(A) A thorough knowledge of elementary grammar.

(B) 300 pages of contemporary prose.

GERMAN.—(A) Collar-Eysenbach's *German Lessons*.

(B) 300 pages of contemporary prose.

Two of these languages and Solid Geometry or Physics.

Or : One of these languages and Solid Geometry and Physics.

In addition to the requirements for entrance in 1899, it is earnestly recommended that young men, before entering upon the study of Medicine at this University, should have previously taken the degree either of A.B. or B.S. at some college or university where the standard is equivalent to that of the University of Pennsylvania. Should this be impracticable, two years' time should be devoted to the study of the following branches: Chemistry or biology, with laboratory work in each amounting to six hours a week for eight months in each year; mammalian and human anatomy; histology and physiology, including the practical use of the microscope.

and culture methods in bacteriology. Freehand drawing is also an important preliminary study. Attention is called to the two-year course in Biology preparatory to Medicine given in the College of this University, as indicating the character and amount of studies required.

Candidates for admission to advanced standing, who have not received a collegiate degree, or passed the matriculate examination of a college recognized by the University, or who have not been graduated from a Normal school, or high school, or academy recognized by the University, will be required to pass the examination required of candidates for admission to the first-year class in addition to the examinations required for admission to the higher class which they may desire to enter.

The admission of graduates in Dentistry and Pharmacy to the second-year class has been discontinued. Graduates of Medical Schools recognized by the University, in which three years' attendance upon instruction is required before appearing for examination for the degree in medicine, and also students who have attended three courses at a recognized Medical school are admitted to the fourth-year class on complying with the requirements for admission to the first-year class and passing examinations in General and Medical Chemistry, *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy, the Elements of General Pathology, Anatomy, Physiology, Applied Anatomy, General and Special Pathological Anatomy, Therapeutics, Surgery and Obstetrics.

Graduates of Medical schools recognized by the University, in which four years' attendance upon instruction is required before appearing for examination for the degree, are admitted to the fourth-year class on complying with the requirements for admission to the first-year class and passing examinations in Obstetrics, Therapeutics, and Pathology.

The courses in Anatomy and Physiology have been graded so that an examination is held on the subjects taught at the end of each of the two years required to complete each course.

Mainly owing to the necessity for providing better facilities and more material for teaching the clinical branches, the

Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the Faculty increased the tuition fee to \$200.00 per annum, the increase to go into effect with the session 1896-97.

The Agnew Memorial Pavilion of the University Hospital, which has been building during the past eighteen months, will be ready for occupancy during the session 1896-1897. The building contains four wards of good size and one large and two small amphitheatres as well as an adequate number of smaller rooms to be used for various hospital purposes.

The room in Medical Hall, formerly occupied by the Wistar and Horner Museum, has been converted into a lecture room and was brought into use during this session. It was constructed according to the most approved modern views of lecture-room construction and arrangement, and serves its purpose most admirably. Medical Hall now contains four lecture rooms.

Various additions have been made to the apparatus used in teaching, among which may be especially mentioned a number of very large artistically made and tinted pasteboard models of the bones of the human body.

Arrangements were made during the session by which a number of the members of the second-year class were enabled to perform practical work in bacteriology in the Laboratory of Hygiene. In this arrangement advantages were offered them for performing more work in bacteriology than was practicable or required in Medical Hall. The outcome of the plan was so satisfactory that arrangements have been perfected, by which the entire second-year class of the session of 1896-97 will be required to take their practical instruction in bacteriology in the Laboratory of Hygiene.

The curriculum of the department, as it is at present, is easily obtainable in the catalogue of the University, and in the special circulars which have been issued. I shall assume that it is unnecessary for me to insert it here.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MARSHALL, *Dean.*

APPENDIX VI.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE AUXILIARY DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

To the Provost of the University :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Auxiliary Department of Medicine for the years 1894–95, 1895–96.

During the past year John S. Billings, M.D., LL.D., has resigned the chair of Hygiene, the resignation to take effect at the close of the school year; and A. C. Abbott, M.D., first assistant in the Laboratory of Hygiene, has been appointed to succeed him.

The lectures and courses of instruction in Comparative Anatomy and Zoölogy, in Botany and in Mineralogy and Geology have remained practically the same as in previous years.

The course in Hygiene consists of lectures and laboratory work. The latter has been open to students of the Auxiliary Department since the last report, and has proved a valuable addition to the instruction given in the department. The lectures and practical work in general Hygiene are as follows :

Water—physical and chemical investigation of water supplies, qualitative and quantitative analysis for impurities, methods of obtaining samples, effects of filters, etc. Soils—soils and building sites, physical and chemical analysis, soil moisture, drainage, ground air. The atmosphere—climate and meteorological observations and records, chemical analysis, methods of investigation, methods of ventilation and testing of ventilation. Milk—methods of analysis, adulterations.

The bacteriological work included the following :

Apparatus—sterilizers, incubators, thermostats, etc. Culture Media—methods of preparation. Microscopic character-

istics of cultures of bacteria in general, also special forms. Methods of cultivation, methods of isolation of pure from mixed cultures. Microscopic technique, use and care of instruments, staining from cultures. Pathogenic bacteria, isolation, identification, inoculation into animals. Immunity, preventative inoculation. Disinfection—thermal and chemical methods and apparatus. Bacteriological examination of air, water and soil.

In the course on Medical Jurisprudence, in addition to the didactic lectures, a course of clinical lectures illustrated by cases has been given at the Philadelphia Hospital, the students receiving practical instruction in the methods of examining patients for medico-legal purposes. Among the subjects, those illustrated have been aphasia, hysteria, hypnotism, feigned and fictitious diseases, epilepsy, spinal injuries and the various forms of insanity. In order to make the instruction as practical as possible in Medical Jurisprudence, a room should be set aside and appliances furnished for laboratory work on certain subjects, such as the examination of blood stains, cranial and skeletal measurements, post-mortem examinations, etc.

The total number of students registering for 1894-95 was 46; for 1895-96 it was also 46.

All degrees previously granted in the department have been abolished and general certificates are now granted to students fulfilling all the requirements of the entire department, and certificates of attendance and proficiency to special students.

At the Medical Commencement held in June, 1895, certificates of attendance and proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence were granted to 10 graduates in medicine.

At the College Commencement, June 9, 1896, the degree of Bachelor of Sciences Auxiliary to Medicine (B. Sc.) was granted to 4 medical graduates.

At the Medical Commencement, held June 11, 1896, certificates of attendance and proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence were granted to 5 graduates in medicine.

CHAS. K. MILLS, *Dean.*

APPENDIX VII.

REPORT ON THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

To the Provost of the University :

SIR:—During the last two years the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania has developed more rapidly than in any period of its existence. The Agnew Pavilion has been practically finished, affording large additional accommodations for patients and providing an equipment for surgical and medical work of the very highest order. The operating rooms and amphitheatres will bear comparison with any in the country in their appliances for aseptic surgery and in their accommodations for medical students.

During the same time the Maternity building of the Hospital has been completed. Consisting originally of a small wing, accommodating but five patients, it now contains fifty beds, and is equipped with the most modern and perfect appliances for aseptic work, while the plan of the Hospital secures the women as good hygienic surroundings and as much privacy as can possibly be afforded them in an institution of the kind. Each woman having her own room for confinement and having the best obtainable attention, is far better off than she would be in her own home.

In its present condition the Hospital must be a source of pride to all connected with it, in its beneficent provisions for the comfort and security of the patients and in its magnificent equipment for medical teaching; so that the inmates are not only given the best possible chance for recovery and restoration to a useful life, but also their cases afford instruction to large classes of medical students, who carry with them the knowledge and skill thus gained to all parts of this State and the country.

In this same period the Pepper Clinical Laboratory has been built, equipped and put in active operation. In this department of the Hospital scientific work of the highest order is carried on constantly by a staff of earnest and accomplished observers, who are continually adding to the sum of medical knowledge, and constantly aiding the medical public, who follow and profit by their work in understanding and combating disease.

During the year 1894 there were treated in the Hospital 1,266 patients, coming from all parts of the country, and even from foreign lands. In the same year 7,568 persons were treated in the Dispensary service. By the additions to the Hospital its capacity was increased from 150 to 250 beds. The total number of hospital days treatment given was 40,291, giving an average of 31.5 days residence to each patient.

Another important advance during this year was the establishment of a three-year course of instruction in the Training School for Nurses. The number of applications for entrance to the school increased under the new conditions, and in the first year 26 were voluntarily taking the three-year course. In addition to the regular work of the nurses, 984 hours special nursing were given to patients requiring constant attendance, whether in the wards or in the private rooms.

In the year ending in January, 1896, the various additions and improvements to the Hospital that were begun in the preceding year have been almost all completed; but, nevertheless, the demands upon the Hospital for the care of the sick poor have been in excess of its means of accommodation, and at times some of its wards have been improperly crowded, while some applicants could not be admitted. As the State did not grant the appropriation requested for the establishment and equipment of the new buildings (although the estimate therefor was duly approved by the Board of Charities), it has not been possible to open the new Agnew Pavilion for the reception of patients, but efforts are being made to raise the funds needed for this purpose by voluntary contribution from the friends of the Hospital, and it is now practically certain that the building

will be open for the reception of patients during the present winter.

The new building for the Maternity department has been in active operation during the year. In the old buildings the principal improvements made have been the introduction of electric lighting; the putting in of the Clamond telephone system, by means of which all wards and departments communicate with the central office; the renovation, painting and partial refurnishing of the rooms for private patients, and the erection of an oven for the baking of bread used in the institution.

During the year 1895, 1,360 patients were cared for in the Hospital, and the number of cases treated in the Dispensaries reached 9,117. To this number should be added 1,285 treated in the receiving ward, and 64 attended in their own homes by the district physicians.

The Training School for Nurses now has 40 pupils, 5 of whom are in their third year. All who remain are taking the third-year course. The total number of graduates to this date is 101.

During the present year a new system of management has been inaugurated, which promises the happiest results. An Executive Committee has been appointed, consisting of gentlemen who give a large part of their valuable time and their great ability to the supervision of the Hospital's management and requirements, and to collecting funds necessary for the Hospital's needs.

Among the urgent requirements in the immediate future are a new and properly equipped sanitary and disinfecting plant, a separate building for laundry, additional dormitories for the nurses, a new detached kitchen, and a clinical amphitheatre for the Maternity department, which has suffered as much from the want of teaching facilities as would the Medical or Surgical departments, if deprived of their clinical amphitheatres.

Respectfully submitted,

BARTON COOKE HIRST,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

APPENDIX VIII.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.

To the Provost of the University :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the condition of the Department of Dentistry, and the character of the work done therein for the two years 1894–95 and 1895–96. The period thus embraced covers the time which has elapsed since the last official report to the Provost by my predecessor, Prof. James Truman, whose services as Dean terminated December 31, 1895, from which time my incumbency in that office dates.

The following statistics for the sessions of 1894–95 and 1895–96 respectively, exhibit in detail the number of students who have matriculated in the Department of Dentistry; the countries from which they came; the method of their admission, and, in the case of advanced students, the institutions in which they have obtained their previous training; a statement is appended showing the amount of infirmary work which has been done.

1894–95.

The number of students matriculated, 1894–95	278
Of these, there were students of the third year	74
Of these, there were students of the second year	
Of these there were students of the first year	113
Special Students	8
	— 278
Number of new matriculates, including those admitted to ad-	
vanced standing	133
Of these, there were admitted upon presentation of certificates .	107
Admitted upon examination	8
Admitted to advanced standing	18
	— 133

1895-96.

The number of students matriculated, 1895-96	324
Of these, there were students of the third year	79
Of these, there were students of the second year	113
Of these, there were students of the first year	125
Special Students	<u>7</u>
Number of new matriculates, including those admitted to advanced standing	<u>324</u>
Of these, there were admitted upon presentation of certificates	109
Admitted upon examination	7
Admitted to advanced standing	<u>29</u>
	<u>145</u>

Those admitted to advanced standing presented certificates from the following institutions:

Bellevue Medical College	I
Chicago College of Dental Surgery	I
Columbian University, Dental Department	I
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Scotland	I
London Dental Hospital, England	I
McGill University, Canada	I
Missouri Dental College	I
New York College of Dental Surgery	2
Northwestern University, Dental Department	2
Ohio College of Dental Surgery	2
Owen's College, England	I
Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery	9
Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh	I
Royal College of Surgeons, England	2
Southern Medical College, Dental Department	I
University of Berlin, Germany	4
" " Breslau, Germany	I
" " Christiania, Norway	I
" " Geneva, Switzerland	I
" " Havana, Cuba	I
" " Iowa	2
" " Michigan	2
" " Moscow, Russia	I
" " Pennsylvania, Medical Department	3
" " " Veterinary Department	I
" " Vienna, Austria	I
" " Warsaw, Russia	I

The countries represented in the Department are as follows:

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Middle States	174	202
New England States	22	32
Western States	29	33
Southern States	10	8
Pacific States	4	4
Australia	4	2
Austria	1	1
Brazil	4	2
British Columbia	0	1
Canada	4	10
Cuba	3	4
Ecuador	1	1
England	1	3
Germany	2	6
Jamaica, W. I.	2	2
Mexico	1	1
New Zealand	1	0
Nicaragua	2	0
Norway	0	1
Peru	1	1
Roumania	1	1
Russia	2	2
Scotland	3	1
Spain	1	0
Switzerland	1	2
Turkey	1	1
U. S. of Colombia	0	1
Uruguay	1	0
Venezuela	1	1

SUMMARY.

	1894-5.	1895-6.
United States and Canada	243	290
Foreign Countries	35	34

The amount of work performed in the operative and mechanical branches has been as follows:

OPERATIVE. 1894-5. 1895-6.

Number of Operations	18,025	16,416
Number of Patients	7,439	7,694

MECHANICAL.

Number of Operations, including Crown and Bridge and Technic work	1,282	2,370
Amount of gold used for filling, exclusive that used in mechanical work	79 oz	75 oz.
Number of Students in Graduating Class	74	79
Number of Students who received the degree	70	74

It will be seen from an examination of the foregoing statistics in comparison with those submitted in the last report of the Dean of this Department, that the increase in the number of matriculants has steadily continued. This growth in the number of students has, as foreseen by my able predecessor and discussed in his report, brought with it proportionately increased difficulties in adequately caring for their educational needs. The existing facilities were already heavily taxed when the number of students was nearly 100 less than during the past session. The urgent appeal made by Prof. Truman and his colleagues for enlarged facilities has, happily, received favorable consideration, with the result that a commodious building, based upon plans embodying the mature views of the entire Dental Faculty, as to structure and equipment, is now in active process of construction and will be ready for occupancy before the opening of the session of 1897-1898.

The Department of Dentistry stands high among dental schools, and enjoys the reputation of fitting men thoroughly for the practice of their profession. It has always made good operators.

To carry on this work in the face of obstacles which have increased with the size of the classes, has become more and more difficult. The Department has for years been too large for its building. The success obtained by Dr. Truman and his colleagues in the face of such difficulties is cause for hearty congratulations to them and to the University.

The facilities provided in the plan of the new Dental Hall will not only satisfy all of the present needs of the Department, but afford ample opportunity for its future expansion. Apart from the question of space to accommodate the growing classes of the Department, the new building will afford opportunity for what is equally important, a more thorough class and individual instruction. There is no apparent reason why the development of the school should not, in view of the exceptional equipment now being provided, be more rapid than it has been. In the planning of the new building no feature of value has been omitted. The plans as submitted

by the Dental Faculty have been generously approved by the Honorable Board of Trustees, and will be carried out without the omission of a single essential detail. As a result, the Faculty believe that the new Dental School will be without a peer in all that goes to make up an ideal dental educational institution. The placing of the Department of Dentistry upon an equal footing with the other departments of the University, is a policy of the administration which cannot be too highly commended, not merely for its effect upon the educational, but also upon the social status of dental students. A greater community of interest and the development of university spirit among the dental students is already a marked result of the policy as noted.

As steps toward a broader culture for the students of this department there has been recently added to the curriculum instruction in Clinical Dentistry, in Bacteriology, both didactic and in the laboratory, and in Oral Surgery. With these additions it is believed that the course of instruction and training offered to our students is such as to secure to them an educational equipment for the pursuit of their calling, which will fully meet all the demands arising in practice.

I am glad to note the creation by the Honorable Board of Trustees of two University Free Scholarships in Dentistry, to be awarded each session on the basis of a competitive examination, the standard of which shall be the equivalent of that required for entrance to one of the courses of the College Department. The effect of this step cannot fail to be of value in raising to a certain extent the standard of requirement for entrance to this department. It cannot be doubted that, as soon as it may be expedient, a definite elevation of the entrance requirements should be made, that the average standard of scholarship in this department may be improved. Such elevation, however, should be accomplished only by carefully graded advances.

The Department of Dentistry has furnished its quota of students who have contributed to the success of University athletics in all of its features. The effect of participation in

athletics upon the academic standing of the participant has been studied with care. It seems evident, so far as the work in this Department may be taken as a basis, that it is quite possible for a student to achieve success both as a student of dentistry and as an athlete. The records show that the three students of the Department of Dentistry who have served on the football team during the whole period of their studentship, have attained general averages, covering the three years' work, of, respectively, 78.3, 67.5 and 79.3 per cent.

The two who were on baseball teams for three years attained general averages of 73.1 and 82.8, respectively.

Of those who have been for two years on the baseball team, six in all, two attained general averages for the two years of 80.5 and 82.9 per cent., respectively. Three were conditioned in two branches, and one in one branch, which conditions will doubtless be passed off at the beginning of the present session.

Of the three who were members of the crews for two years, one attained a general average of 84.8 per cent. and one had one condition, one two conditions.

The two who participated for two years in track athletics, attained averages of 77.5 and 91.3, respectively. It is difficult to decide from the data presented to what extent participation in athletics has tended to lower the academic standing of the participants. It may, however, be safely stated that a fair academic standard is easily attainable by the student who also achieves marked success in athletic sports.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD C. KIRK, *Dean.*

APPENDIX IX.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY MEDICINE.

To the Provost of the University :

SIR :—I have the honor of submitting the following report on the Department of Veterinary Medicine for the academic years 1894–95 and 1895–96:

The total number of students in attendance upon instruction in this department in the session of 1895–96 decreased by 17 compared with the number in attendance during the session 1894–95. The number of students, arranged in classes, in attendance during the session 1895–96 compared with the number in attendance during the session immediately preceding, may be shown by the following table :

	Session 1894-5.	Session 1895-6.
Third year class	21	20
Second " "	23	21
First " "	33	20
Special student	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	78	61

This decrease in the number in attendance may be attributed to the financial depression existing throughout the country, which has especially affected the agricultural class, to which class the department mainly looks for members of its student body. There has been a similar decrease in other veterinary schools throughout the country. Another factor may also be brought into consideration, namely, the great diminution in the value of live stock, especially in animals used for furnishing traction. The foregoing undoubtedly has given young men the impression that the opportunities of financial success in practicing veterinary medicine have been diminished. Though there may be some basis for this belief, it must be remembered that the scope of well-educated,

scientific veterinarians is steadily widening, and they are more and more being called into the service of the National and State governments and municipalities as inspectors of milk and meat and as members of Boards of Health.

The course in physiology extending over two years has been graded so that an examination upon the subjects taught shall be held at the end of each year. The instruction in zoölogy has been confined to the second year of the course. Two hours a week are devoted to the subject until February 1st, and one hour per week after February 1st.

The course in Practical Bacteriology has been conducted in the Department of Medicine, but, unfortunately, the time available in that department has hardly been sufficient to give as extended a course in the subject as is desired by the faculty. Arrangements are now in progress by which it is believed the students of the department may obtain a more extended course in Practical Bacteriology in the Laboratory of Hygiene of the University.

By request of the Masters' and Journeymen's Horse-shoers' Association of Philadelphia, an unofficial course of lectures on anatomy and horseshoeing, as well as some practical instruction in the anatomy of the extremities of the horse, was given by Professors Harger and Adams several evenings a week during part of the winter in the rooms of the Veterinary Department. The courses were well attended, and it is believed that much good has been accomplished. The Association has requested that an unofficial course, similar to the one mentioned above, be given during the winter of 1896-97, to which request Professors Harger and Adams have assented.

The family of the late J. B. Lippincott continue to show their warm interest in the department by making a generous annual contribution towards its support. Notwithstanding the financial support thus received, the total annual income of the school is insufficient to liquidate its expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MARSHALL, *Dean.*

APPENDIX X.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

To the Provost of the University :

SIR:—The Veterinary Hospital, under the management of the board below named, has, during the past two years, accomplished much good in alleviating the ills of the lower animals and, it is hoped, in incidentally encouraging the humane treatment of them and also in encouraging their owners to seek the advice of educated veterinarians and to follow the treatment prescribed by them. The Board of Managers has been constituted as follows:

JOSEPH E. GILLINGHAM, *President.*

J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.,	JOHN MARSHALL, M.D.,	NAT. SC. D.,
RICHARD WOOD,	ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY,	
JOHN C. SIMS,	WALTER R. FURNESS,	
PAUL FARNUM,	CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.,	
JOHN W. ADAMS, A.B., V.M.D.		

Twenty-five hundred and fourteen animals received treatment in the hospital during the year ending August 31, 1895; and 2974 animals were treated during the year ending August 31, 1896, an increase of 460 over the number treated the preceding year. The daily free dispensary service is a prominent feature, and continues to be well attended by animals needing treatment. The hospital for dogs and other small animals has continually been well filled with patients, and in a pecuniary point of view is the most successful of all the departments of the hospital.

The total annual income of the hospital is hardly sufficient to meet the annual expenses. With a larger income more animals could be accommodated for treatment as in-cases in the wards of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX XI.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report from the Laboratory of Hygiene, for the two years ending with June 1, 1896.

The work of the department has consisted in laboratory instruction in Practical Hygiene and in Bacteriology, in lectures to the senior Medical class, the class of architects of the College Department, and the class of nurses in the University Hospital; in research work upon various topics of hygienic importance; and in the routine assistance afforded to physicians and citizens in the way of analyses and examinations of materials supposed to be injurious to health.

In the department of Bacteriology there have been 34 special students, nine of whom were graduates from other institutions. In addition to these, during the session of 1895-1896, 60 students of the second year Medical class received instruction in practical bacteriology commensurate with the time at their disposal, *i.e.* about twenty-eight hours of laboratory work for each student.

The department of Practical Hygiene has had 30 students, including graduates from this and other schools; of the latter there were four. The students in this class received approximately seventy hours of instruction each. This work consisted entirely of laboratory exercises, and included the subjects of most importance to the practical sanitarian.

In addition, the regular series of lectures, 32 in number, was given to the senior Medical class during the session of 1895-'96 by Dr. John S. Billings, at that time Professor of

Hygiene and Director of the Laboratory. Dr. Billings resigned these positions on June 1, 1896.

Two courses of lectures were given each year by the First Assistant at the Laboratory to the students of Architecture, as follows:—10 lectures upon the principles of Ventilation and Heating; 10 lectures upon the methods of Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. Examinations were held on both subjects and the results referred to the College Faculty.

Two courses of lectures, four each, were delivered annually by the First Assistant to the class of nurses in the University Training School. The subject treated was "Prophylactic Measures in Infectious Diseases."

The remaining time at the disposal of the laboratory staff has been utilized upon special researches of hygienic importance. Some of the investigations have been completed and the results published, while others are still in progress.

I append to this brief report the titles of the more important of the studies that have been published from the laboratory during the time covered by this report.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the work of the laboratory is increasing. For the ensuing year additional demands are being made for practical instruction, particularly in the department of Bacteriology. During the coming session an effort will be made to teach, in addition to the usual graduate students, a class of approximately 280 students from the Medical, 90 from the Dental Department and 20 from the Veterinary Department. In order to accommodate such numbers with our present facilities we are obliged to divide the classes into small sections, in no event to number over 25 men. Even this will uncomfortably fill the room in which the work is to be done. Such a plan of teaching large classes in small sections not only necessitates repeated and tiresome repetition of the instruction, but will, in this case, limit the teaching received by each student to hardly more than fifteen hours. This will represent the total of his practical work in this important field during his entire four years as an undergraduate. With accommodations for larger sections, and hence fewer of

them, the instruction could be materially increased in amount to the very great benefit of the students in attendance. I would beg, therefore, that the question of providing the laboratory with a class-room having accommodations for from 75 to 100 students be carefully considered. With such additional facilities instruction could be given that would be entirely adequate to the needs of the undergraduate, and would be fully equal in amount to that provided at other institutions in the country.

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. ABBOTT, M.D.,

Director of the Laboratory.

APPENDIX TO REPORT FROM THE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

Titles of published papers:

"The Composition of Expired Air and its Effects upon Animal Life." By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., J. S. Billings, M.D., D. H. Bergey, M.D.

Smithsonian Publications.

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Matter in Air."

By D. H. Bergey, M.D.

Smithsonian Publications.

"The Influence of Light upon the Bacillus of Typhoid Fever and the Colon Bacillus." By J. S. Billings, M.D., Adelaide Ward Peckham, M.D.

Publications of National Academy of Science.

"The Influence of Insolation upon Culture Media, and of desiccation upon the vitality of the bacillus of typhoid fever, of the colon bacillus and of the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus." By J. S. Billings, M.D., Adelaide Ward Peckham, M.D.

Publications of National Academy of Science.

"The Bacteriology of Made Soils as compared with that of Virgin Soils." By Mazyck P. Ravenel, M.D.

In course of publication.

“The Employment of the Vapor of Formalin as a Disinfectant for Books.” By E. G. Horton, B.S., Fellow in Hygiene. *Medical News*, 1896.

“Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological Studies upon the Air over Decomposing Substances, with special reference to their application to the air of sewers.” By A. C. Abbott, M.D.

Transactions of Cong. Am. Phys. and Surg., 1894.

“The Effects of the Gaseous Products of Decomposition upon the health and resistance to infection of certain animals that are forced to respire them.” By A. C. Abbott, M.D.

Transactions of Assoc. Am. Phys., 1895.

“The Principles of Bacteriology.” Text Book. 3d Ed. Revised. By A. C. Abbott, M.D.
Lea Bros. & Co., Phila.

“The Influence of Acute Alcoholism upon the normal vital resistance of rabbits to infection.” By A. C. Abbott, M.D.

Journal of Experimental Medicine, Vol. I, No. 3, 1895.

“The significance of pathogenic Spirilla in American surface waters, with a description of one isolated from the waters of the Schuylkill at Philadelphia.” By A. C. Abbott, M.D.

Journal of Experimental Medicine, Vol. I, No. 3, 1895.

APPENDIX XII.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE WISTAR INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND BIOLOGY.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—The work of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology during the years 1894-'95 and 1895-'96 has been strictly directed towards the objects prescribed by its Deed of Trust: namely,

1. The prosecution of original research in Biology by its officers and others to whom the facilities of the laboratories and museums have been accorded.

2. The safe preservation, intelligent arrangement, and free exhibition of the Anatomical Museum; and its extension toward a complete collection of all objects and preparations useful in the higher and advanced study of Biology, and, in particular, of Human, Comparative and Pathological Anatomy.

Original research has been carried on by the following gentlemen on the subjects and for the space of time indicated:
The Director (Feb., 1895, to date):

A Text-Book on Mammalian Osteology introductory to Human Anatomy.

Dr. Henry W. Cattell (June, 1894, to date):

Malignant Cystic Adenoma of the Ovary.

Encysted and organized Empyæma following a wound.
Three cases of Cancer (with Dr. Curtin and Merier).

Anatomy of the Kidney and Vessels.

Aneurisms of Splenic Artery.

Nodules of Glanders from Lung of Horse.

Prolapse of the Bladder.

Internal Incarcerated Hernia of the Small Intestine through the Omentum.

(Published in *Trans. Phila. Pathological Society.*)

Some Anatomical Mnemonics (*Int. Med. Mag.*, Nov., 1894).

Some Practical Points in Post Mortems (*Phila. County Med. Soc.*).

Notes on the Demonstrations and Autopsies delivered to the third-year class of the Medical School.

Verification of the Microscopical Appearance of Organs, as described by Ziegler.

Emphysema of the Intestines.

An account of a family affected with Polydactylism and webbed fingers, illustrated by Roentgen pictures, Casts, Drawings, Figures.

Dr. Thomas H. Montgomery (Sept., 1895, to date):

1. Organic Variation as a Criterion of Development. (*Journ. Morph.*, XII).
2. On the Connective Tissues and Body Cavities of the Nemerteans, with notes on classification. (*Spengel's Zool. Jahrb.*).
3. Studies on the finer structure of the Central Nervous System of the Nemerteans. (*Journ. Morph.*)
4. Stichostemma asensonatum, N. Sp. A fresh-water Nemertean from Pennsylvania. (*Zool. Anz.*, 1896.)
5. Note on the Histology of Cerebratulus Lacteus. (Verr.) (*Zool. Anz.*, 1896.)
6. New Species and Genera of Metanemerteans. (*Spengel's Zool. Jahrb.*)
7. On the Nephridium of Stichostemma Eilbardi. (*Spengel's Zool. Jahrb.*)
8. Migration in Birds as a check upon Geographical Variation. (*Amer. Nat.*, 1896.)
9. On the Supposed Homologies of the Body Cavities. (*Journ. Morph.*).

Dr. Wm. Spiller (Nov., 1895, to date):

1. Traumatism and Haematomyelia as causes of Syringomyelia. (*Int. Med. Mag.*, April, 1896.)
2. Four cases of Cerebellar Disease. (Ready for publication.)

Mr. W. H. Jeffreys (Oct., 1895, to Aug., 1896):

1. The Variations in the Human Scapula.
2. The Variations in the Human Pelvis.

Mr. A. W. Myers (Oct., 1895, to June, 1896):

1. The Variations in the Human Scapula.

Mr. J. M. Stotsenberg (Sept., 1895, to date):

1. Experiments in the Use of Metal in Anatomical Injections.
2. Study of the Growth of Bones.

Dr. L. J. Leamy (Oct., 1895, to June, 1896):

1. Experiments in Museum Methods.
2. Dissection of Ligaments.

The work in the Museum by the Director, Assistant Director, and three assistants includes the following results:

1. Preparation of a comprehensive plan for the arrangement, classification and display of the collections.
2. Completion of a card catalogue of all specimens.
3. Designing, modeling and finishing twelve large upright cases, embracing new principles for a display of bones and dried specimens.
4. Designing, modeling and setting up iron rack cases for alcoholic specimens.
5. Designing and modeling 14 porcelain anatomical basins, with designing and constructing of iron stands thereto.
6. Designing and carrying to completion a system of copper alcoholic reservoirs for attachment to the anatomical basins.
7. Designing various sizes of square glass anatomical jars, with new methods of closing and supporting them.
8. Installation of a complete apparatus for grinding and polishing glass-ware by machinery. Grinding and polishing 100 Museum jars.
9. Experiments upon colored backgrounds for cases, leading to the adoption of a single uniform neutral tint for backgrounds, card labels, and painted work on cases and in halls.

10. Preparation and mounting 6 cases of new specimens illustrating human osteology, with original descriptive labels printed in the building.
11. Mounting and display of the Institute's collection of Human Monstrosities.
12. Cleaning and storing the bones from 131 human subjects from the dissecting room.
13. Mounting and measuring 80 human pelvis.
Measuring 200 human scapulæ.
14. Mounting and displaying 75 specimens illustrating the pathology of bones.

The principal acquisitions of the Museum, in addition to the gifts of miscellaneous specimens of human and comparative anatomy, pathology and teratology were:

1. The deposit of a series of about 125 human brains from the Penna. Training School for Feeble Minded Children.
2. Several hundred skeletons and preparations illustrating comparative Osteology.
3. A collection of models and specimens of invertebrates.
4. A series of 12 female pelvis showing deformities.
5. A set of 100 Life-Masks of South Sea Islanders, by Finsch.

Few additions have been made to the library of the Institute, but the Director has deposited his private library in the building and added to it the latest works on human anatomy.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE JAYNE, *Director.*

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORT ON THE PEPPER LABORATORY OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—The formal opening of the Laboratory took place on December 4, 1895. A large number of visitors were present, and after the exercises inspected the Laboratory. Addresses were delivered by Prof. W. H. Welch, of Baltimore, Dr. John S. Billings and the Provost. Dr. Welch in his address presented an elaborate discussion of the evolution and need of clinical laboratories and the advances already accomplished by such in practical medicine.

Immediately after the formal opening, work began in various branches in the several laboratories and a number of contributions have been published in medical journals and otherwise. Among the distinct contributions from the Laboratory are the following:

- No. 1. A contribution to the clinical study of Intrathoracic Tumors. By Drs. William Pepper and Alfred Stengel.
- No. 2. Proceedings at the opening of the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine.
 1. Address by John S. Billings, M.D., LL.D.
 2. Address by Chas. C. Harrison, A.M.
 3. Address by William H. Welch, M.D., LL.D.
- No. 3. Primary Tuberculosis of the Kidney, with especial reference to its manifestations in infants and children. By Dr. Samuel M. Hamill.

The following contributions have been made to the proceedings of various medical societies, but have not yet appeared in permanent form:

1. On Syringomyelia. By Dr. William G. Spiller.
2. Changes in the Central Nervous System resulting from Diphtheria Infection. By Drs. Jos. Sailer and J. Dutton Steele.
3. Morphology of the Blood in Carcinoma. By Drs. A. E. Taylor and Jos. Sailer.

Other contributions of a more fragmentary kind have been made and more elaborate investigations remain unfinished.

Contribution No. 4 is now in press : The Diagnosis of Dilatation of the Stomach. By Drs. William Pepper and Alfred Stengel.

The associates of the Laboratory during the last year were :

Dr. Caspar Wistar Miller,
Dr. Alonzo Englebert Taylor,
Dr. Samuel Stryker Kneass,
Dr. Joseph Sailer,
Dr. John Dutton Steele,
Dr. William G. Spiller,
Dr. David Lynn Edsall,
Dr. Samuel McClintock Hamill,
Dr. Charles Custer Leonard.

The same staff continues during the present term with the exception of Dr. C. W. Miller, who has resigned.

Yours respectfully,

WM. PEPPER, *Director.*

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

To the Provost of the University :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Library of the University for the past two scholastic years :

The bound volumes at present in the main Library building are distributed as follows :

Bibliography and Library Economy	1,104
General Works	4,660
Philosophy	2,537
Religion	4,219
General Sociology and Statistics	1,950
Political Science and Legislative Documents	8,109
Political Economy	4,886
Law	3,606
Governmental Administration, Army and Navy	2,209
Associations and Institutions	836
Education	2,666
Commerce	1,388
Customs and Folklore	195
Science	6,291
Medicine ,	9,388
Engineering	2,384
Useful Arts	2,565
Fine Arts	2,248
Philology	6,241
Literature	20,829
History and Geography	13,886
Miscellaneous Works, not yet catalogued	10,687
Total	112,884

The Departmental and Seminary Libraries, deposited in other buildings of the University, comprise the following numbers of bound volumes:

The George Biddle and Algernon Sydney Biddle Memorial Library (in the Department of Law)	10,817
The Biological Laboratory	1,213
The John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry	717
The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory	185
The Laboratory of Hygiene	732
The Seminary of English Literature	291
The Department of American History	520
The Seminary of Municipal Government	801
The School of Civil Engineering	363
The School of Architecture	179
The Flower Astronomical Observatory	49
<hr/>	
Total	15,867

The total number of bound volumes, therefore, in the General and Special Libraries amounts to 128,751. The unbound volumes and pamphlets in the Library amount to about 50,000.

The accessions to the main collection during the past two years have been large and valuable.

In 1894-95 they comprised 8,766 bound volumes and 4,206 unbound volumes and pamphlets presented to the University, and 684 bound volumes acquired by purchase. 347 bound volumes were added to the Tobias Wagner Library, 65 to the Isaac Norris Library, 122 bound and 28 unbound to the William Pepper Library, 17 to the B. B. Comegys, Jr., Library, 3 to the Krauth Library, 82 to the Henry Seybert Library, and 156 to the J. B. Lippincott Library. This makes a total of 10,242 bound volumes and 4,230 unbound volumes and pamphlets.

And in 1895-96 they numbered 4,200 bound volumes and 9,275 unbound volumes and pamphlets presented, and 10,567 bound volumes and 3,149 unbound volumes and pamphlets purchased, besides 27 added to the Tobias Wagner Library, 15 to the Isaac Norris Library, 20 to the William Pepper Library, 43 bound and 11 unbound to the B. B. Comegys, Jr., Library, 28 bound to the Krauth Library, 23 to the Henry Seybert Library, and 280 to the J. B. Lippincott Library, making a total of 15,203 bound volumes, and 12,435 unbound volumes and pamphlets.

The most noteworthy acquisition is the Bechstein Library, comprising works on German philology and literature, purchased with funds very generously contributed for the purpose by friends of the University. It is particularly rich in standard editions of the works of all the representative German writers from the beginning to the present time. The special features of the collection are reviews and publications of learned societies, large serial libraries (such as the *Bibliothek des litterarischen Vereins in Stuttgart*), and the unique *Handapparat* of the late Professor R. Bechstein, of the University of Rostock, containing about 3,000 pamphlets on the subject. The bound volumes thus far received number over 8,000.

Large additions were made to our collections of public documents. Among these are a set of the legislative documents of France, from the period of the Revolution to our time, numbering 900 volumes, and those of the German *Reichstag*, from the foundation of the empire in 1870, comprising over 100 volumes; and we are indebted to the Hon. William Potter for the handsome gift of a complete set of Hansard's Parliamentary Debates in 500 volumes.

The King of Siam presented the University with a copy of an edition of the Tripitaka, in 39 volumes, published in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Mrs. Thomas Hockley presented us with 225 bound and 823 unbound volumes from Mr. Hockley's library on music, and 1,018 bound and 149 unbound miscellaneous books.

Dr. John S. Billings contributed a valuable collection of early printed theses of the Department of Medicine of our University, besides many other works.

Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., presented a complete set of the publications of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Mrs. George De Benneville Keim presented 1,621 bound and 108 unbound miscellaneous volumes from the library of the late Mr. Keim.

A valuable addition was made to our works on the natural sciences in the library of our late Professor John A. Ryder, which was acquired by purchase from the family.

By bequest of William Dana McGowan, M.D., the Library came into possession of 950 bound and 40 unbound volumes treating of a variety of subjects in literature and science, and comprising many works on medicine.

Mrs. Michael D. Harter presented us with a valuable collection of newspaper clippings made by her husband, relating chiefly to questions of political economy.

Valuable gifts of books have also been received from Dr. S Weir Mitchell, Mr. J. Vaughan Merrick, Mr. Joseph S. Harris, Mr. John C. Sims, Mr. Masao Matsugata, Mr. Charles Hare Hutchinson, Dr. Charles Schäffer, Mr. Ellis H. Yarnall, Mr. Craig D. Ritchie, Mrs. Charles Hodge, the Kansas Historical Society, and other sources.

The sum of \$2,000 was presented for the purchase of books especially needed during the current year, and was apportioned among the various courses of the College by the Library Committee of the College. This fund has proved of the greatest benefit in that connection, and 385 volumes had already been procured with it before the close of last June.

The sum of \$1,000 also was contributed for the obtaining of additional periodicals, increasing the total number already to 431; 330 of these are kept on file in the main reading-room of the Library building, and the balance are distributed as follows: 24 are taken by the Department of Law, and 13 at the Laboratory of Hygiene, 17 are deposited in the Laboratory of Chemistry, 22 in the Biological Laboratory, 11 in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory, 10 in the School of Civil Engineering, and 4 at the Astronomical Observatory.

Mr. Edmund Jones, Librarian of the Department of Law, reports the total number of bound volumes in that Library, June 30, 1894, as 9,418; June 30, 1895, as 9,742; and June 30, 1896, as 10,817, showing an increase in the first year of 324 volumes, and in the second year, of 1,075, many of the latter being standard text-books.

Dr. A. C. Abbott reports that the Library of the Laboratory of Hygiene comprises 601 miscellaneous bound volumes and 131 bound volumes of journals, besides 171 unbound volumes of journals and 481 unbound miscellaneous pamphlets.

Professor Warren P. Laird reports that the Library of the Department of Architecture contains 179 bound volumes and 143 unbound volumes and pamphlets, 1,419 photographs, 415 mounted plates, and 597 lantern slides.

The cataloguing of books in the main Library has progressed as usual. The total number of cards written in 1894-95 was 17,440, representing 7,165 works in 10,449 volumes; and in 1895-96, 17,842, representing 6,877 works in 11,017 volumes.

Our records of the use of the Library during the past year indicate the taking out of about 11,000 books, and the reading in the building of about 13,000, called for at the delivery desk. No account has been taken of the large use of books distributed through the main reading-room and the alcoves, nor of the reading of books by professors and privileged students in the stack.

The number of professors and instructors who took books out of the Library was 101, of whom 89 were connected with the College. The number of students who took books out was 711, of whom 496 were connected with the College, 83 with the Department of Philosophy, 94 with the Department of Medicine, 4 with the Auxiliary Department of Medicine, 15 with the Department of Dentistry, 12 with the Department of Veterinary Medicine, and 7 with the Department of Law.

The main Library is kept open, while the University is in session, from 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. for the rest of the year.

Before closing this report, I should like to call attention to the great need of our Library. This is, undoubtedly, a large sum of money for the purchase of additional books. The growth of our Library has certainly been remarkable. When the University removed from its old quarters on Ninth Street to West Philadelphia, in 1872, there were only upwards of 3,000 volumes on our shelves. By 1887 these had increased to nearly 30,000, and since then 100,000 volumes have been added to this number by presentation or purchase. Not only has our Library grown rapidly in size, but it has become very valuable from the character of its accretions. These embrace

some of the finest collections on various subjects in this country. I need only mention the Colwell and Carey Libraries in Political Science and Political Economy, the Allen, Leutsch and Pott Libraries in Classical Literature and General Philology, our Arabic collection, the Bechstein German Library, the Library of American History, the Stillé and William Pepper Medical Libraries, and the George Biddle and Algernon Sydney Biddle Memorial Law Library, not to speak of smaller collections, such as the Hayden, Leidy, and Ryder Libraries of Geology and the Natural Sciences, the H. H. Smith and D. Hayes Agnew Libraries of Surgery, the McCartee and Bowie Libraries of Chinese and Japanese, the Henry Seybert Library, and the unique Library of Mr. Fairman Rogers on the Horse. But, while we have made such noble beginnings in so many departments of knowledge, we have never had adequate funds for continuing these collections and keeping them up to date. In these days of great intellectual life a few years suffice to render any of them antiquated and incapable of fulfilling the demands of university work. Our capital funds include only those of the Tobias Wagner Library, not restricted to any department, the Isaac Norris Library, the J. B. Lippincott Library of English Literature, the Krauth Library of Philosophy, and the William Pepper Medical Library, yielding altogether not more than sixteen hundred dollars per annum. This lack of money has not only prevented our buying new books in departments where good beginnings had been made, but also rendered it impossible to purchase works in other fields. For example, while our collection of German philology and literature is extremely fine, and, being recently acquired, one of the few quite down to date, we have almost nothing in the French and Romance languages. In mathematics and astronomy we are very weak, and the same is true of chemistry and physics. Large gaps occur in the department of philosophy, where we have not the complete works of any mediæval writer, and very few of the earlier fathers in original versions. Although we have a good collection of works in some branches of history, that department is practically limitless in its demands. Our medical

library contains very few books of recent date. It may almost be said we have no libraries of dentistry or veterinary medicine—not even department libraries, the books in the latter department belonging not to the University but to a club formed by the students. The poverty of our General Library in modern professional works is shown by the small number of professors and students in those departments who take out books. The students of law of course do not use the General Library so much because they have their own good department library, and, attending lectures in a remote part of the city, do not find occasion to come to West Philadelphia. The professors and students connected with the College and the Department of Philosophy make a much greater use of it, although they also have several department libraries to draw from, comprising the more important recent works. The duplication of some of these is recommended, not merely for the convenience of students of these subjects, but also for the general enlightenment of those pursuing other courses, and who have no other means of meeting with them. Nor only for their general enlightenment. I have no doubt that a new impulse, if not a new bent, has been given to many a young mind by the chance reading, in an idle hour, of some book treating of an unfamiliar subject. This has led me to make a careful examination of our Library, and place upon the shelves about our reading-room copies of standard works in various fields of science, art, and literature. While it should be the aim of every great library, such as ours, to seek the attainment of a permanent endowment fund, thus securing a regular harmonious organic growth; yet if that be not feasible, the next best thing is to procure, from time to time, sufficient funds to accomplish the same object, and endeavor, as far as possible, to keep up with the ever increasing literature of the age. An appeal was made last winter by the Library Committee of the College for such a sum of money, and, relying partly on their judgment, I do not consider fifty thousand dollars beyond the mark.

Respectfully submitted,

GREGORY B. KEEN, *Librarian.*

APPENDIX XV.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FLOWER OBSERVATORY.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—I have the honor of making the following report upon the status of the new Flower Observatory:

The Observatory is situated on the Reese Wall Flower farm, on the West Chester turnpike, one and three-quarter miles beyond the city limit. The property of the University embraces nearly one hundred acres, four and sixty-eight hundredth acres of which have been enclosed for the Observatory. In case the remainder should be utilized at a future time for building purposes, it would be advisable to extend this area somewhat in order to insure an unobstructed horizon for the instruments. The opening of the Newtown Square trolley line renders the place very accessible, and it may now be reached from the University buildings in twenty-five or thirty minutes.

The buildings comprise the dwelling for the Director, with a wing attached for the Observatory office and library, the transit house and the Equatorial building. All of these are now practically finished. Building operations were begun about the middle of July, 1895, the residence being ready for occupancy early in March, 1896, when it was taken possession of by the Director. This is of brick and shingles, is heated by steam, the same furnace heating the library wing, and is fitted with pipes for gas and wires for electric illumination, though at present we have no opportunity of employing either.

The transit house is a frame structure twenty by fifty-

seven feet, the material, wood, being better adapted to ensure thorough ventilation and absence of moisture than masonry. It is provided with four collimator sheds, two north and two south, for use with the Meridian Circle and Zenith telescope, which will be referred to later. This building is finished, with the exception of shutters for the ventilators, which through an oversight were not provided in the original contract.

The Equatorial building is circular in form, with a vestibule toward the south. The exterior diameter at the foundation is thirty-four feet. The main floor is about ten feet above the surface of the ground, the pier for the telescope being of solid masonry extending nine feet below the surface. The same reason which led to the construction of the transit house of wood would have applied equally here, but, owing to the massive dome which must be supported by the wall, a more solid structure was necessary. It is accordingly of brick. The contractor has completed this according to the specifications, but the foundations should be banked up with earth before cold weather sets in, otherwise the building may be injured.

A beginning was made during the spring in the way of grading and improving the grounds about the house. The Observatory buildings were not at that time completed, and beyond sowing the principal area with clover, but little was attempted. Owing to dry weather in the early summer, the clover was not a success. It is very desirable that some grading should be done, a driveway be constructed of broken stone or cinders, a fence built along the front, and a few trees planted.

The instrumental outfit is for the most part to be provided by Messrs. Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio. The optical parts are being furnished by Brashear. Two of the instruments, the Zenith telescope and a transit instrument, have been received and now are in position ready for service. The Zenith telescope is believed to be a superior instrument of this class. It is of four inches aperture, provided with two sets of collimators, consisting of marks or "mires," as they are technically called, mounted upon brick piers in the sheds

before mentioned, one hundred and seventy-five feet north and south from the instruments. These are in the principal focus of lenses placed upon piers in the observing room, so that they may be viewed with the telescope of the instrument without change of focus, thus insuring a very accurate and quick adjustment of the latter. The accurate adjusting of these collimators has required much care, but is practically finished, and a series of latitude observations will be undertaken at once.

The transit instrument is intended principally for the use of the undergraduate students, and will very soon be so employed. For this purpose it will be mounted in a small building which has been constructed in the Botanical Garden on the University grounds.

The self-winding sidereal clock ordered a year ago is completed, and will be erected at once.

The main instrument is the eighteen-inch Equatorial. We have the promise of this early in October. All of the optical parts were completed some time since, and are said to be of excellent quality.

Batteries for electrical illumination of the instruments, barometers and thermometers have yet to be provided. The Observatory also possesses a four-inch equatorial and clock, the gift of Mr. H. H. Furness, Jr., a three-inch portable telescope presented by Dr. C. W. Miller, and a portable transit with two chronometers, given by Mr. Fairman Rogers.

A list of the institutions which have presented works to the library follows. These consist mainly of pamphlets and scientific reports. We are particularly poor in star catalogues, the want of which we shall find a great inconvenience. Many of these are not in the markets, and can only be had by watching for opportunities to pick them up at second hand. Such books as we have, together with a part of Dr. Kendall's library, which he has kindly loaned, have been placed in the Observatory Library, which has been furnished with chairs and tables.

Gifts of bound volumes and pamphlets were received for

the library of the Observatory up to September 21, 1896, as follows:

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1 volume, 59 pamphlets.

From the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., 26 volumes.

From the Yale University Observatory, 5 pamphlets.

From the Washburn Observatory, University of Wisconsin, 11 volumes.

From the Sub Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., 2 volumes.

From the Adelaide Observatory, South Australia, 12 volumes.

From the Madras Observatory, India, 8 volumes, 1 pamphlet.

From the Kiel Observatory, Germany, 9 pamphlets.

From the Hamburg Observatory, Germany, 4 pamphlets.

From the Göttingen Observatory, Germany, 5 pamphlets.

From the Imperial Observatory at Dorpat, Russia, 15 volumes, 7 pamphlets.

From the Royal Observatory of Stockholm, Sweden, 7 pamphlets.

From the Haynald Observatory, Kolosea, Hungary, 8 pamphlets.

From the Imperial Observatory in Pola, Austria, 13 pamphlets.

From the National Academy of Science, Washington, 8 volumes.

From the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, 14 pamphlets.

From various sources, 2 volumes, 43 pamphlets.

Respectfully submitted,

C. L. DOOLITTLE, *Director.*

APPENDIX XVI.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—A recent and important addition to the teaching facilities of the Biological Department is the Botanic Garden now established on the area of land that surrounds the school. The need for such a garden had long and sorely been felt. Plans for the creation of one on the present site were submitted to the authorities about four years ago, but no forward movement was then made. Two years since the department had only a single greenhouse, and the sodded acre of ground that extended on either side of the school was shut off by a heavy fence from four acres of land, made up of a succession of soil hills and gravel hollows.

With your sanction and aid in the autumn of 1894 work was begun in earnest. A series of parallel systematic beds disposed over the sodded ground on either side of the Biological School was prepared. The plants set out in these beds were arranged after the most recent principles of classification, and were mostly donated by the Directors of the Washington, Harvard and Royal Dublin Botanic Gardens. Within a year about 1900 species of flowering plants occupied the beds, and this number has since been steadily added to.

The bringing together within reasonable compass of such a collection, and the facilities afforded for its study, have done much to foster the spirit of investigation in the students that come to our school, and has enabled the teaching staff to illustrate the lectures more fully than had hitherto been possible.

Simultaneous with the arrangement of the above beds,

a stove house, small fernery, cool house and seed pits were erected alongside the original greenhouse, and all are conveniently connected with each other and with the Laboratory of Plant Physiology. The stove house has 1600 feet of glass, and has proved an eminently satisfactory structure. The heating system is by Hitchings, of New York, and is sufficient to heat a considerably larger area than that now under cover. This house contains representative collections of climbing, sensitive, insectivorous, variegated, economic and aquatic stove plants, as well as several species of such interesting genera as *Streptocarpus*, *Gesnera*, *Ficus*, *Codiaea*, *Tillandsia*, etc.

Though small, the fernery accommodates typical examples of *Selaginella*, and of the ferns indigenous to warm temperate or tropical regions. In the cool house are sheltered the species of flowering plants that can scarcely "winter" outside. A recent addition to this collection is a set of about 500 Floridian and Southern plants collected and kindly donated by Mr. Williamson, of Girard College. The seed pits have been utilized up to the present for the germination of about 4000 species of seed, received from the Washington Seed Bureau and from the Botanic Gardens of Europe. All of the above buildings are now stocked to overflowing, and the establishment of a small palm house, succulent house, orchid house and propagating pits would greatly add to our future facilities.

Since the spring of '95 the waste land has been gradually reclaimed, and on it have sprung up rock gardens and an Iris garden, water lily and aquatic ponds, shrub borders and a hardy fernery. The last is only now beginning to assume permanent shape, but by next season will present an attractive appearance. The aquatic garden is not only stocked with a large variety of native and introduced species of water plants, but is further becoming the home of a varied fauna, so that the zoölogists are looking to it for a supply of material.

During the past winter the original plans of the

Director were almost completed by the establishment of a small arboretum and of a series of reserve plant beds for the supply of abundant class specimens, and for purposes of experimental observation. In the arboretum upward of 300 species of shrubs and trees have been grouped in their appropriate beds, and during the coming winter the number will be largely augmented. A bulb garden has been located, and the stocking of it will be immediately proceeded with. On the terrace behind the herbaceous collection upwards of twenty beds have been cut in the lawn, and here a physiological grouping of flowering plants will be made next year. The animating idea will be to bring together species that may have no natural affinities, but which, from growing in the wild state exposed to similar environmental surroundings, have become modified along parallel physiological lines.

As the plans of the Garden are gradually worked out in detail, many features will be amplified that are now merely foreshadowed. Thus, the formation of small areas of vegetation that will be typical of extended tracts in this or other lands, will be effected. Already at the lower end of the lily pond a patch of New Jersey swamp shrubs is established. It includes the swamp cedar and cypress, the spice bush, leather leaf, button bush, blueberry and swamp maple. Along the Western fence are grouped masses of our mountain rhododendrons, woodland azaleas, kalmias and vacciniums. During the past spring the director, two of our students, and a member of the Garden staff gathered a large collection of the plants peculiar to the "branches" and bottom lands around Wilmington, N. C. The Southern trumpet flowers, the sundews, shrubby St. John's worts, irids and butterworts, with many others obtained at the time, are now growing vigorously side by side. Fringing the little stream that connects the ponds, a typical collection of our marsh herbs is established, and nature in her wild luxuriance often threatens here to overcome the gardener's endeavors to prevent distinct species from intergrowing.

The Rock Gardens are now perfectly established, but

though advantageously situated for landscape effect, and already clothed with a considerable vegetation, it will be three or four years before their full beauty and educational value can be properly estimated.

About 3000 species are now in cultivation, so that ample opportunity is afforded students for obtaining a broad and comprehensive familiarity with plant life. To assist further in this direction, the plants are being gradually provided with labels of a new pattern, and on each the technical name, common name and geographical distribution of the species to be indicated are given. Plants that are included in the American Dispensatory are distinguished by each label having black lettering on a pale brown background. For economic plants, the lettering is on a blue background, while the background in others is white.

For the greater part of the collection already amassed, the University is indebted to the kindness of donors in and around Philadelphia, throughout America, and even in Europe. It need not seem partial or invidious if we mention the specially rich contributions made by the Directors of the Washington, Harvard, and Royal Dublin Gardens, by the Director of the Arnold arboretum, from the Horticultural Hall by special direction of the City Council, and of its Park Superintendent, General Thayer, from Mrs. Conard, of Sharon Hill, from Dr. H. H. Furness and from Messrs. Craig, Le Boutillier, Pennock, Rand and Williamson.

The facilities that such new developments give to research students are considerable, and though the accommodation of the Biological School for graduate work is still limited, valuable results have already been got by four of our investigators. But it will be the aim of those in charge to make the benefits of the Garden felt beyond the immediate limits of the University. As proof of this it might be noted that between 14,000 and 15,000 fresh specimens and 300 plants were supplied to the Girls' High School, and to various Grammar and Primary Schools throughout the City and State. Even outside our State the Garden has rendered service, for one of the

botanical teachers of the Chautauqua Assembly, who had attended the winter lecture course for teachers, was supplied with a collection of sensitive plants to illustrate lectures delivered by her there during the past summer.

A similar desire for mutual help and benefit has guided the Director along other lines. Thus, though the Garden is still in its infancy, successful efforts were made last year, and are now being repeated, to save seeds of our native and introduced plants that might be desired by kindred institutions. A seed list was prepared last winter and distributed to the Botanic Gardens of this country and of Europe. Several hundred packets of seeds were distributed, and in return the Garden received fully 3000 packets. The annual repetition of such favors will soon supply us with most of the interesting botanical types that should be seen in every scientific garden.

The efforts made by Mrs. Harrison to beautify and improve the entire University Campus have been seconded by the members of the Garden staff, whose services have been frequently given for longer or shorter periods. The improvement of the ground round Houston Hall, the grading, road-making and sodding of the University Dormitories, and the changes that are now being made on the College Campus, have been given practical effect to by them. It is thus evident that one service which the staff of the Garden may render to the entire University will be to improve the grounds of the Campus, and give to them that air of beauty, repose and harmony which has been somewhat lacking in the past. It is not too much to hope, therefore, that within three or four years the Garden will become one of the valuable educational departments not only of the University, but of the City and State.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. MACFARLANE, *Director.*

APPENDIX XVII.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—Since the date of the last report of the Department, explorations have been conducted in various parts of the world at the expense of individuals interested in Archæology.

An exploration is being carried on in South America by Dr. Maximilian Uhle, whose services have been secured through the courtesy of Dr. Bastian, of the Berlin Museum. This work, maintained for the first year by the efforts of Dr. Pepper, Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., has now been personally assumed by Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst and Dr. William Pepper.

In Florida, Mrs. Hearst and Dr. Pepper having secured the valuable services of Mr. Frank H. Cushing, of the Smithsonian Bureau of American Ethnology—to whom Major Powell granted leave of absence for the purpose—carried on another exploration near Marco. The scientific results of this expedition have been fine, much unexpected light having been thrown upon the life, customs and ethnic affinities of the early inhabitants of the peninsula.

The American Section has also done valuable work in cave hunting through its Curator, Mr. Harry C. Mercer, who, since 1894, has pursued his investigations of the antiquity of man upon the North American continent, by exploring caves and rock shelters in various localities of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, etc.

In January, 1895, Mr. John W. Corwith, of Chicago, defrayed the expenses of an expedition to Yucatan, he himself

accompanying Mr. Mercer. The results of the expedition have been published in a handsome volume, "The Hill Caves of Yucatan." (J. B. Lippincott, Phila., 1895.) The exhibition space is at present chiefly occupied by the "Hazzard Collection" from the cliff dwellings in Mancos Cañon, in Southwestern Colorado, which has been left on deposit by its owner, Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst.

The Babylonian Section successfully continued its work of exploration on the site of Ancient Nippur. No less than 21,000 cuneiform tablets and inscribed fragments, many of which are of the utmost historic importance, have been brought away. An idea of the value of the expedition may be obtained by a glance at the publication of its results by Dr. Hermann V. Hilprecht, under the title "Old Babylonian Texts," of which Parts I and II have been issued. Owing to the present disturbed condition of the country, as well as the need of rest felt by Mr. Haynes, who for two years had been working in complete isolation, operations have been suspended on the Euphrates.

The Section of Casts has been hampered in its development by lack of exhibition space. Only a few of the fine original casts from Honduras and Guatemala, obtained through co-operation with the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, have been displayed. Some are now boxed up in the basement of the Library Building, whilst the balance are, by request, still retained at Cambridge.

The Section on Egypt and the Mediterranean has steadily continued to co-operate with Dr. W. M. Flinders-Petrie, and the results in the last two years have fully justified its policy.

From the site of Ancient Koptos, explored in 1894, important temple sculptures (XI dyn. B. C. 3000) were obtained, as well as an interesting series of objects spanning over Egypt's historical existence down to the Roman period. In 1895 Mr. Flinders-Petrie discovered the traces of a foreign invasion of Egypt (circa 3500 B. C.). A large collection of objects from the towns and necropoles of the invaders, near Ballas and Nagada, as well as many pottery and stone vessels of the

Pyramid Builders, were sent to the Museum as its share of the material results of the season's work. These collections have severally been described by Mrs. Stevenson in the *American Journal of Archæology* and in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*. The Section has extended its operations to Etruria, where some ancient tombs were explored in the winter of 1896, in the interest of the Department.

In view of the large concourse of Asiatic people gathered together at the great fair of Nijni Novgorod, on the occasion of the Czar's coronation, the President deemed it advisable to send an agent with power to take advantage of any opportunity likely to offer.

The services of the well-known archæologist, Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, were secured, and the mission, thanks to her discretion and good management, has proved eminently successful.

The Sommerville collection of engraved gems and talismans has been considerably enlarged. Mr. Sommerville, during a recent trip around the world, moreover brought back the appliances for a Buddhist Temple, which eventually will be set up and displayed.

Numerous additions to the American Section and the Section of Asia and General Ethnology, have also been made by individual gifts to the Museum; and a large number of objects and series of objects have been deposited by their owners.

Free courses of lectures on various scientific subjects, illustrated with original objects, have been delivered at stated times at the Museum. And on the occasion of the opening of important collections, invitations were sent out to special lectures, which were well attended.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA Y. STEVENSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY. 171

REPORT OF CLARENCE H. CLARK, *Treasurer*, FOR NINE MONTHS,
TO OCTOBER 1, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per report, Dec. 31, 1895	\$7,934 53
Donations (Three-Year Fund)	1,030 00
Annual Dues	1,960 00
Annual Fund	1,000 00
Life Membership	100 00
Interest on Deposits	162 00
Donations to American Section	500 00
" " South American Section	500 00
" " American Section (Florida Expd.) . .	4,650 00
" " Egyptian and Mediterranean Section .	700 00
" " Babylonian and Assyrian Section . .	125 00
" " Cast Fund	2,102 44
" " Frothingham Etruscan Excavation . .	2,500 00
" " The Russian Mission	1,650 00
" " Babylonian Expl. Fd., 2d Expd . . .	9,000 00
" " Building Fund	34,166 66
Refund to American Section	5 31
" " Egyptian Section	1 20

	\$68,087 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Fund:—

Salary	\$1,500 00
Wages	1,077 26
Stationery and Printing	213 30
Postage and Car-fare	209 85
Furniture and Fixtures	112 05
Incidentals	98 77

American Section	\$3,211 23
American Section (Florida Expd.)	401 52
South American Section	3,886 69
Egyptian and Mediterranean Section	1,796 61
Asia and General Ethnology Section	547 07
Babylonian and Assyrian Section	25 13
Section of Glyptology	130 96
Frothingham Etruscan Excavation	4 70
The Russian Mission	2,410 00
Cast Fund	1,687 90
Publ'n Fund for Hebrew and Aramaic Bowls . .	3 50
Babylonian Expl. Fd., 2d Expd.	50 00
Museum Building	9,492 67
Balance cash deposited with Phila. Trust & S. D. Co.	7,555 12
Balance cash deposited with Fidelity Ins. Trust & S. D. Co.	\$3,496 95
Balance in hands Jos. Willcox, Chm.	98 70
" " " Special Treasurer	976 27
	\$36,883 46

\$68,087 36

APPENDIX XVIII.

HOWARD HOUSTON HALL.

To the Provost of the University:

SIR:—In response to your request I send the following notes regarding Howard Houston Hall and the Houston Club :

Howard Houston Hall, the new student Club House, presented to the University by the late H. H. Houston and his family, was opened on January 2, 1896. It is situated on the Spruce Street side of the Campus, opposite the University Hospital.

The building is designed in the style which prevailed in England at the time of the transition from the Gothic to the Renaissance.

The interior is comfortably furnished and finished throughout in hard wood. In the basement are the bowling alleys and swimming pool, with a small gymnasium and dressing-room. On the first floor is the large lobby, at the east end of which is the library or reading room,—one alcove of which is used for correspondence. At the opposite, or west end of the same floor, is the billiard room, provided with five pool and two billiard tables, and an alcove at the north end devoted to checkers and chess. On the second floor, which is approached by two wide stairways on each side of the north entrance, is the auditorium finished in Elizabethan style, with vaulted roof and provided with a Farrand & Votey pipe organ. This hall seats four hundred. On the south side of the second floor are the trophy rooms of the Athletic Association; and at the west end the guest chamber, office of the Athletic Association and the rooms of the University Y. M. C. A. There is also a serving-room on this floor, which

is connected with the kitchen on the floor above. The third floor is taken up by rooms for the various societies of the University, college newspapers, the Glee and Banjo Club, and a dark room for the Camera Club.

The Houston Club was organized at a meeting of the students some two weeks before the opening of the hall, and started with a membership of three hundred, which grew rapidly until it reached the total of fifteen hundred and fifty active or student members, and five hundred associate or alumni members.

At this first meeting, officers and committees were elected and a constitution adopted.

The Club is self-governing, with provision, however, for a Board of Directors, which at present consists of the Board of Deans of the University. This board has a veto power on the legislation of the Club, and appoints its Treasurer and Custodian, as well as a Faculty Member of the House Committee. Dr. Edgar F. Smith was appointed to this latter position, and at the first meeting of the House Committee was elected its Chairman, which position he still holds.

It is gratifying to state that the Board of Directors have had but little occasion to exercise their functions, and the Club has proved to be, probably, the best example of student self-government on a large scale in America.

The income of the Club is derived from membership dues, which are at present two dollars per year, and from small fees for the use of the recreative features of the building. There was a slight deficit at the end of this year, due largely to the fact that the expenses of administration during the first few months were somewhat larger than they will normally be. The prospects are that in the future the Hall will prove self-supporting, and this great benefaction will accomplish its work without being a tax upon the resources of the University.

An average of a thousand men a day used the Hall during the past spring term, and the elevating and refining influences of the building upon student life have been marked.

It is interesting to note that the Reading Room and Checker and Chess tables are as much patronized as the lighter amusements, which are ordinarily considered so attractive to the college student.

Howard Houston Hall is a noble memorial, doing a useful work, whose influence is already felt beyond the bounds of the University, and will extend beyond the lives of those who now enjoy its privileges.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. SCOTT, *Custodian.*

APPENDIX XIX.

TERMS OF THE GEORGE L. HARRISON FOUNDATION.

On the fourth day of June, 1895, the Trustees received from the Provost a communication in which he expressed his desire to give to the University a special fund to be held as a memorial of his father, George Leib Harrison, LL.D., upon certain conditions therein stated. The Trustees accepted the offer in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, fully recognizing the trust and confidence reposed in them by Charles C. Harrison, Esq., do hereby accept, with grateful thanks, the endowment fund which the Provost has so generously tendered to the University, as a memorial of his father, George Leib Harrison, LL.D., who, by his philanthropic works and civic virtues, largely contributed to the honor and prosperity of his native city; and that they hereby assure the liberal donor of the fund that they will cordially co-operate with him in the preparation of such contracts and agreements as may be needed to convey to the University the said Memorial Trust Fund, and to make the administration of the same conform to the views and wishes which are in general terms expressed in the letter of Mr. Harrison.

"Resolved, That the communication of Mr. Harrison be referred to the Committee on the Department of Law, for the preparation of such contracts and agreements as may be requisite to convey to the University the 'George Leib Harrison Memorial Trust Fund,' and to provide for the adminis-

tration thereof in such manner as may be finally adopted and approved by Mr. Harrison, and that the said contracts and agreements shall, when completed, be executed on the part of the University, under the corporate seal, by the proper officers."

On the ninth day of August, 1895, the agreement was duly executed as follows:

Now this Indenture of Agreement Witnesseth, That the parties hereto, in consideration of mutual promises and of other valuable consideration, have covenanted, promised and agreed, and do hereby covenant, promise and agree, to and with one another, as follows, to wit:—

FIRST. The Donor hereby covenants, promises and agrees to pay to the Trustees the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000), etc., etc. . . .

SECOND. The Trustees hereby covenant, promise and agree to accept the said fund as a special trust fund, to be set apart from the other assets and property of the University, to be held as a Foundation, which shall be known and designated as "**THE GEORGE L. HARRISON FOUNDATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LIBERAL STUDIES AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE.**"

THIRD. The Trustees further covenant, promise and agree that the said fund shall be held upon the trusts in said letter described, that is to say:—That the principle thereof shall be kept securely invested, and the net income therefrom shall be perpetually applied and devoted to the accomplishment of the following general purposes, to wit:—

1. The establishment of scholarships and fellowships, intended solely for men of exceptional ability.
2. The increasing the Library of the University, particularly by the acquisition of works of permanent use and of lasting reference, to and by the scholar.
3. The temporary relief from routine work, of professors of ability, in order that they may devote themselves to some special and graduate work.
4. The securing men of distinction to lecture, and, if the

same shall be deemed advisable, the securing their residence at the University.

No portion of the income of said fund shall ever be used in the erection of buildings or parts thereof, in the endowment of a professorship, or in any permanent appropriation, so that the declared intention of the Donor that the same shall always be ready to be appropriated as the needs of the objects named shall appear, and as new channels for their furtherance shall be opened, may be forever fulfilled and accomplished; provided, however, that the power is hereby reserved to the Donor, and is hereby expressly conceded and granted to him by the Trustees, to hereafter define, so far as he shall desire, the method of the application of the income in furtherance of the general purpose, so as to remain subject to such restrictions and conditions as he shall hereafter see fit to name as likely to tend, in his judgment, towards the furtherance of the general purpose, whenever it shall be convenient to him to execute and declare such further specifications of his wishes concerning the carrying out of the general purpose.

FOURTH. It is further understood and agreed that the principal of the said trust fund shall be retained intact, and that no portion thereof shall ever be paid out or used for the purposes of the said foundation; and in case any portion thereof shall be lost by the failure or depreciation of the investments, one-quarter of the income of said fund shall be appropriated towards making up such loss or depreciation until the appraised value of the principal at not over par shall again amount to the full sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000).

FIFTH. It is understood and agreed that the Trustees shall have the power to invest the amounts received by them in money, and to collect, call in, change, alter and reinvest the same, and to vary any investments which they may receive in lieu of money, according to their discretion, without being restricted to so-called legal investments, with express authority to invest in ground-rents or mortgages, or any good bonds or securities, municipal, private or corporate, always carefully prefer-

ring the safety and unimpaired preservation and maintenance of the principal to the amount of income to be derived therefrom, and charging off as a loss, to be paid from income at time of purchase, any premium in excess of the par value of such securities which they may deem proper to pay, and without responsibility for loss occurring from such investments. The market value in cash of each asset of the principal of the trust estate shall be appraised by the President (to be selected by the Trustees) of one of the trust companies of the City of Philadelphia annually on some day during the month of December in each year. If, by such appraisement, it shall be ascertained that any of the assets are worth less than their par value, the total amount of such deficiency shall be treated as a loss or depreciation, which shall be made good in the way indicated by Section Four. No credit shall be allowed against this loss, because of the fact that other assets may then be ascertained to be worth more than par. Whenever any security or securities shall be sold at more than the par value thereof, such excess shall become part of the principal fund, and the income therefrom shall be applied to the same uses and purposes as herein declared for the income from the fund donated. A full and detailed printed statement of the particulars of the said trust, showing the securities in which the same is invested, the income therefrom, and the appropriation thereof, shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania to the Trustees, at the regular stated meeting in the month of March of each year.

SIXTH. (Certain personal reservations as to the applications of the income during the lifetime of the owner.) After the expiration of the above reservations, a standing committee upon the "George L. Harrison Foundation," to be elected after the manner now provided for the election of the Committee on Finance and Property, shall have immediate supervision of the application of its income for the purposes thereof, subject to the control and direction of the Trustees.

In Witness whereof, the party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the party of the second part

has hereunto caused its corporate seal to be affixed, duly attested, the day and year first above written.

[L. S.]

CHAS. C. HARRISON.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

by CHAS. C. HARRISON,
Provost.

Attest,

[L. S.]

JESSE Y. BURK,
Secretary.

APPENDIX XX.

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GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER.

Recent Development of Corporation Law by the Supreme Court of the United States. (*American Law Register and Review*, Vol. ii, N. S., May and July, 1895.)

Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. Paper read before the Pennsylvania Bar Association at its first annual convention, Bedford Springs, Pa., July 10, 1895. (Published separately, and also in the Proceedings of the Association.)

Unauthorized or Prohibited Exercise of Corporate Power.
(*Harvard Law Review*, Vol. ix, Dec., 1895.)

A Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania from 1700 to 1894.
2 vols. Jointly with William Draper Lewis, Ph.D. (T.
& J. W. Johnson & Co., Phila., 1895.)

Numerous Book Reviews, Notes, Comments, etc., contributed during the year to the *American Law Register and Review*, as one of the Editors of that Magazine.

WILLIAM PEPPER.

Daniel Drake, or, Then and Now. (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, Sept. 14, 1895.)

Malignant Endocarditis. With Dr. Stengel. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, May.)

A Contribution to the Study of Intrathoracic Tumors. . With Dr. Stengel. Transactions of the Pepper Clinical Laboratory. (*Inter. Med. Mag.*, Sept.)

A Case of Pernicious Anemia due to Ilio-colio [?] Disease. (*Med. News*, Nov. 23.)

A Case of Phthisis apparently Cured. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, Dec.) Medicine, in *Saunders' Year Book of Medicine*, edited by Dr. Geo. M. Gould. With Dr. Stengel. (W. B. Saunders, Phila.)

LEWIS FREDERICK PILCHER.

The Palace of Ulysses at Ithaca. A Homeric Restoration.

A Research in Phœnician Art, with Criticism of 300 Examples.

(The two above were prepared for the department of Architectural History at Columbia College, and are now used there. It was *not* required work.)

The following were published in *Architecture and Building*, New York:—

Plan and Elevation of Surgical Hospital. (Aug.)

Plan and Perspective of Surgical Hospital. (Jan., 1896.)

Music Hall. (Dec.)

New York City Hall. Scale Drawings. (Nov.)

A Scheme for Hospital Ventilation and Heating. Illustrated. (Jan., 1896.)

For *Columbia*:—

Thesis: "A Surgical Hospital." Essay, with seven drawings (three required in course).

GEO. A. PEIRSON.

Text-Book of Normal Histology. With 358 original drawings. Fourth edition. 1895.

The Anatomy of the Female Generative Organs. (*American Text-Book of Obstetrics*, 1895.)

The Development of the Ovum. (*American Text-Book of Obstetrics*, 1895.)

Obliteration of the Appendix Vermiformis. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, Sept., 1895.)

CHARLES S. POTTS.

A Further Report upon the Use of Quinine in Enuresis. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

How to Use Electricity to Relieve Pain. (*Medical Codex*, Aug.)

Notes upon the Use of Solanum Carolinense in the Treatment of Epilepsy. (*Therap. Gaz.*, Dec. 16.)

B. ALEX. RANDALL.

The Importance of Minor Choroiditic Changes, especially Conus. (*Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*)

The Hygienic and Scientific Value of Examinations of the Eyes and Ears of School-children. (*Idem.*)

Report of Committee on Examination and Care of Eyes during School-life. (*Idem.*, Nov. 16.)

The Importance of Aural Anatomy in Routine Clinical Work. (*Idem.*)

The Employment of the Eustachian Catheter. (*Phila. Polyclinic.*)

Pneumatic Massage with the Finger-tip in Catarrhal Deafness. (*Idem.*)

The Prime Effect upon the Ear of Nasal Stenosis. (*Idem.*)

Cholesteatoma of the Ear. (*Idem.*)

Congenital Atresia of the Canal and Malformation of the Auricle. (*Intern. Clinics.*)

HUGO A. RENNERT.

Der Spanische Cancionero des Britischen Museums (MS. Add. 10,431). Zum erstenmal herausgegeben mit Einleitung und Anmerkungen. Pp. 176. (F. Junge, Erlangen, 1895. Forms Part I, of Vol. x, of Vollmöller's *Romanische Forschungen.*)

Two Spanish Manuscript Cancioneros. (*Modern Language Notes*, Nov., 1895.)

DAVID RIESMAN.

Infectious Endocarditis, with Septicemia, complicated with Multiple Neuritis. Joint paper with James Hendrie Lloyd. (*Amer. Jour. Med. Sciences*, Feb.)

Report of a Case of Cancer of the Pyloric End of the Stomach, Associated with Gallstones, and a Pediculated Tumor of the Peritoneum (Angiolipoma). (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, April.)

Merycismus or Rumination, with a Report of Two Cases. (*Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, June.)

Neurasthenia Gastrica or Nervous Dyspepsia, with a peculiar Cardiac Symptom (Paulocardia). (*Phila. Polyclinic*, Sept. 7.)

Jos. T. ROTHROCK.

A Report on Forestry of Pennsylvania. With 44 Illustrations. Pp. 550.

Small articles in *Forest Scenes*, and elsewhere, 50 pages printed, and 15 Illustrations on Forestry.

M. L. RHEIN.

An Etiological Classification of Pyorrhea Alveolaris.

Report of the Committee on Practice of the Dental Society
of the State of New York.

Studies of Pyorrhea Alveolaris, No. 2.

L. S. ROWE.

Article on Municipal Government and Institutions in Prussia.
(Palgrave's *Dictionary of Political Economy*.)

Article on Municipal Government in the United States. (Pal-
grave's *Dictionary of Political Economy*.)

Factors of Efficiency on Government. (Published in *Proceed-
ings of The National Convention of Municipal Leagues*.)

Notes on Municipal Government. (Reprint from *Annals of
American Academy of Political and Social Science* for Jan.,
March, May, July, Sept. and Nov.)

FELIX E. SCHELLING.

A Book of Elizabethan Lyrics. Selected and Edited. (Ginn
& Co.)

I. J. SCHWATT.

Some Thoughts on the Teaching of Mathematics. In col-
laboration with Professor G. E. Fisher.

A Geometrical Treatment of Curves which are isogonal con-
jugate to a straight line with respect to a triangle.

Some Considerations showing the importance of Mathematical
Study.

Elements of the Theory of Functions of a complex variable,
by Dr. H. Durège. Authorized translation. In collabora-
tion with Professor G. E. Fisher.

Contributions to *Zeitschrift für Mathematischen und Natur-
wissenschaftlichen Unterricht*, *The Mathematical Magazine*,
The American Mathematical Monthly.

HENRY R. SEAGER.

Notes on Economics. (*Annals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science*, Jan., 1895.)

Labor and the Popular Welfare. Review. (*Ibid.*, March.)
 American Economic Association Meeting. Article. (*Ibid.*,
 March.)
 Life and Writings of Turgot, and Life of Adam Smith. Review.
 (*Ibid.*, Nov.)
 Economy. (*New Review*, Dec.)
 Labor and the Popular Welfare, and the Evolution of Industry.
 (*Citizen*, June.)
 The Fallacy of Saving. (Article read before American
 Economic Association at Indianapolis, December, and
 published in abridged form in the *Proceedings*.)

DANIEL B. SHUMWAY.

Das Ablautende Verbum bei Hans Sachs.

MAXWELL SOMMERVILLE.

The Antique Cameo : A Triumph of Constantine, attended by
 his family. (From the Cabinet of Catherine II of Russia.)

JOHN M. SWAN.

On the Necessity for Careful Examinations in Traumatisms.
 (*Phila. Polyclinic*, July.)
 A Case of Congenital Absence of the Vermiform Appendix.
 (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, Dec.)
 Contributed monthly to the *Intern. Med. Mag.*, from three to
 fourteen pages of abstracts, also edited the Report on
 Surgery under Current Literature column of the *Phila.
 Polyclinic*.)

EDGAR F. SMITH.

The following appeared in the *Journ. Amer. Chem. Soc.*:
 Electrolytic Separations. (With H. E. Spencer.)
 Action of Phosphorus Pentachloride upon Molybdic Acid.
 (With G. W. Sargent.)
 Double Bromides of Palladium. (With D. L. Wallace.)
 Action of Molybdenum Dioxide upon Silver Salts. (With O.
 L. Shinn.)

Action of Hydrochloric Acid Gas upon Vanadates. (With J. O. Hibbs.)

An Attempt to Prepare Molybdenum Hexachloride. (With H. C. Burr.)

Action of Metallic Magnesium upon Manganese Salts. (With J. G. Hibbs.)

Atomic Weight of Tungsten. (With Enri Desi.)

Atomic Weight of Tungsten. (With Mary Pennington.)

Specific Heat of Tungsten. (With Dr. Arthur Goodspeed.)

Action of Haloid Acids in Gas Form upon the Salts of Elements of Group V of the Periodic System. (With F. E. Meyer.)

Uranium Oxynitride and Uranium Dioxide. (With J. M. Matthews.)

Action of Hydrochloric Acid Gas upon Salts of the Elements of Group V of the Periodic System. (With J. G. Hibbs.)

Action of Phosphorus Pentachloride upon the Dioxides of Zinconium and Thorium.

The Electrolytic Determination of Ruthenium. (With H. B. Harris.)

Electrolytic Separations. (With D. L. Wallace.)

The Separation of Iron and Beryllium. (With Elizabeth A. Atkinson.)

The Electrolytic Estimation of Mercury. (With D. L. Wallace.)

The Separation of Arsenic from Vanadium. (With C. Field 3rd).

Separation of Manganese from Tungstic Acid. (With W. T. Taggart.)

Separation of Bismuth from Lead. (With A. L. Benkert.)

Action of Acid Vapors on Metallic Sulphides. (With J. Kelley, Jr.)

Tungsten Hexalsomide. (With H. Schaffer.)

The following were published in the *Zeits. für inorg. Chemie*:

Versuche mit Oxyden des Niobs und Tantuls. (With Mr. Maas.)

Verwendung von Quecksilber Oxyd in der Analyse. (With
Paul R. Heyl.)

Ueber Molybdänamide. (With Dr. Fleck.)

The following Ph.D. theses were suggested and carried
to completion under his direction and supervision :

On the Reaction between Molybdic Acid and Potassium
Bichromate. (Dr. Robert H. Bradbury.)

The Tungstates and Molybdates of the Rare Earths. (Dr. F.
R. M. Hitchcock.)

The Chemical Behavior of Tungsten and Molybdenum and
their Trioxides. (Dr. C. H. Ehrenfeld.)

The Action of Acid Amides upon Benzoin. (Dr. A. N. Seal.)

Derivatives of Columbium and Tantalum. (Dr. Mary E.
Pennington.)

Etudes sur les Oxydes du Tungstene par Henri Deschi-
Desi. (Presented for the Doctorate of the University of
Geneva.)

The Atomic Masses of Silver, Mercury and Cadmium. Dr.
W. B. Hardin.)

Metal Separations by Means of Hydrochloric Acid Gas. (Dr.
T. B. Moyer.)

BOOKS.

Electro-Chemical Analysis. Second Edition. Phila.

Elektrochemische Analyse. Translated by Dr. Max Ebeling
in Berlin.

Experiments in General Chemistry. Third Edition.

ALFRED STENGEL.

Malignant Endocarditis. By Wm. Pepper and Alfred Stengel.
(*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

Fever in the Course of Bright's Disease and in Uræmia.
(*Amer. Journ. Med. Sciences*, Nov., 1895.)

A Clinical Contribution to the Study of Intrathoracic Tumors.
By Wm. Pepper and Alfred Stengel. (*Trans. of Assoc. of
Amer. Physicians*, 1895; *Internat. Med. Mag.*, Nov., 1895.)

Articles on General Disorders of Blood, Leukæmia, Pseudo-

Leukæmia and Diseases of Spleen. (*Sajous' Annual of Med. Sciences*, 1895.)

Transactions of County Medical Society, Vol. xvi, 1895.

Articles on General Medicine, in a *Year-Book of Medicine and Surgery*, by Wm. Pepper and Alfred Stengel.

Editorials and Book Reviews in the *Medical News* and *Univ. Med. Mag.*.

T. D. THOMAS.

The Anesthetic and Asphyxiation Effects of Nitrous Oxide Inhalation.

FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE.

The Civil Government of Pennsylvania. 12mo, illustrated, pp. 122. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

A Course in Civil Government. 12mo, 224 pp., illustrated, (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

The Government of the People of the United States. New edition. 312 pp., illustrated. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

The Government of the People of the United States and of Ohio. 12mo, 352 pp., illustrated. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

The Government of the People of the United States and of Michigan. 12mo, 352 pp., illustrated. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

The Government of the People of the United States and of North Dakota. 12mo, 352 pp., illustrated. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

The Government of the People of the United States and of Alabama. 12mo, 352 pp., illustrated. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

Youth. (*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1895.)

The University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. (*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1895.)

A New Suffrage Qualification. (*The Century Magazine*, July, 1895.)

The Constitution of the United States of America. Compared

with the Original in the Department of State. With Index and Biography. 116 pp. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)
The Government of the People of the United States and of Illinois. 12mo, 361 pp., illustrated. (Eldredge & Bro., Phila.)

H. TOULMIN.

Pulsating Empyema in a Child of Five Years; Resection of Rib; Recovery; Remarks. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

JAMES TRUMAN.

Paper on the Relative Penetrating Power of Coagulants.
Review of Gysi's *Sammlung von Mikrophotographien der Zähne des Menschen.*
Specialism in Dentistry.
The Wrong Use of Words.
Will Dentistry be Absorbed in Medicine?
Historical Sketches of Prominent Men in Dentistry from 1776 to 1870.
The National Association of Dental Faculties.
Spurious History.
Dental Training.

JAMES TYSON.

A Guide to the Practical Examination of Urine for the use of Physicians and Students. Ninth edition. (P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Phila.)
The Practice of Medicine. A Text-Book for Practitioners and Students, with special reference to Diagnosis and Treatment. 8vo, 1184 pp. (P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Phila., 1896.)
Irregular or Atypical Gout. How shall we know it? Article read before the Section on Medicine of the American Medical Association at the meeting in Baltimore, June 8, 1895. (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*)
Clinical Lecture on a case of Mycotic Endocarditis. (*Med. News*, Phila., Feb. 16, 1895.)
Clinical Lecture on Influenza. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, May, 1895.)

A Plea for the Cold Tub-bath Treatment of Typhoid Fever.
Paper read before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania at its meeting in Chambersburg, May 21, 1895. (*Therap. Gaz.*)

Conditions under which to estimate Urea in order to determine the presence of Renal Inadequacy, and the proper time to select a specimen of Urine for examination. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, Feb., 1895.)

T. MELLOR TYSON.

Heart Lesions Without Subjective Cardiac Symptoms. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

MERRICK WHITCOMB.

A Sketch of German Student Life. (*Midland Monthly*, Des Moines, May, 1895.)

Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History. Vol. ii, No. 6. (In collaboration with Professor T. H. Robinson.)

WALTER LORING WEBB.

Problems in the Use and Adjustment of Engineering Instruments. A Text-Book for Students' Use. (John Wiley & Sons, 1895.)

Practical Use of Transition Curves. (*R. R. Gazette*, May 24, 1895.)

[Supplemental article to the above.] (*R. R. Gazette*, June 7, 1895.)

Continuous Rails on Steam Roads. (*R. R. Gazette*, Sept. 13, 1895.)

Discussion on a paper on the "Topography on the Survey of the Mexico-United States Boundary," by J. L. Van Ornum. Read at the Annual Convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, June, 1895. (*Trans. Am. Soc. C. E.*, Oct., 1895.)

DEFOREST WILLARD.

Amputation through the Knee Joint in Gangrene without the Tourniquet when the Arteries are Atheromatous. (*Phila. Acad. of Surg.*, Feb., 1895.)

Erosion, Excision and Amputation in Joint Disease. (*Trans. Am. Med. Assoc.*, May, 1895; *Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*, July, 1895.)

Cephalic Tetanus with Hemifacial Paralysis. Recovery. (*Trans. Coll. Phys.*, Phila., 1895; *Univ. Med. Mag.*, June, 1895.)

Iliac Abscess. (*Trans. Phila. Co. Med. Soc.*, 1895.)

Articles in International Encyclopædia. (Ashurst, 1895.)

Spina Bifida, Spinal Caries, Talipes, Rachitic Deformities, Lateral Curvature of the Spine, Torticollis, etc.

Article on Orthopædic Surgery in Johnson's Encyclopædia 1895.

J. WILLIAM WHITE.

American Text-Book of Surgery. Second Edition.

A Summary of the History and Present Position of the Operation of Castration for Hypertrophy of the Prostate. (*Med. News.*)

An Address on Appendicitis. (*Therap. Gaz.*)

The Treatment of Empyema with Selected Cases. With Dr. A. C. Wood. (*Therap. Gaz.*)

Castration for the Cure of Hypertrophied Prostate. (*Med. News.*)

Subcortical Glioma of the Cerebrum Affecting Principally the Arm; Removal; Recurrence of the Growth; Second Operation; Recovery. With Drs. H. C. Wood and A. C. Wood. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

In re White's Operation for Hypertrophied Prostate. (*Med. News.*)

As to Castration for Hypertrophied Prostate. A Protest against a Protest. (*Med. News.*)

The Operative Treatment of Fracture of the Patella. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

The Results of Double Castration in Hypertrophy of the Prostate. (*Annals of Surgery.*)

Memorandum as to a New Use of Thyroid Extract. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

Recent Experiences in the Surgery of the Hypertrophied Prostate. (*Med. News.*)

A Case of Excision of Both Upper Jaws, with some Remarks on the Tumors Affecting These Bones and Their Operative Treatment. With Dr. A. C. Wood. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

Should the Appendix be removed in every Case of Appendiceal Abscess? (*Univ. Med. Mag.*)

Article on Genito-Surgery. (*Dennis's System of Surgery.*)

H. C. WOOD.

On Expunction of Acute Delirium. 19 pages. (*Amer. Journ. of Med. Sciences.*)

Anæsthesia. 32 pages. (*A System of Surgery.*)

JAMES K. YOUNG.

A Case of Spina Bifida Cured by Excision of Sac. (*Therap. Gaz.*, April 15, 1895.)

The Relative Frequency of Joint Tuberculosis. (Feb. 1, 1896.)

Traction in Treatment of Hip-Joint Disease. (*Therap. Gaz.*, July 16, 1894.)

The Cure of Hip-Joint Disease with Perfect Motion. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, Aug., 1893.)

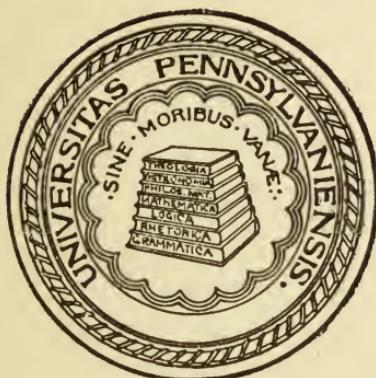
Tarsectomy for Inveterate Talipes Equino Varus. With Dr. Charles H. Frazier. (*Univ. Med. Mag.*, March, 1896.)

Operative Treatment of Iliac (Spinal) Abscesses. (*Trans. Phila. Coll. Med. Soc.*, Oct. 10, 1894.)

Clinical Lecture on the Operative Treatment of Club Foot. (*Intern. Med. Mag.*, Vol. iii, Oct., 1895.)

Children's Hospital Life. (*Journal of the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children*, Dec., 1894.)

TREASURER'S REPORT.



August 31, 1896.

THE PROPERTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(part of it being held in trust and part in fee) is composed as follows, viz.:

I. Real Estate	\$3,330,221 30
II. Libraries, Museums, Apparatus, Furniture, and Per- petual Insurance	507,855 44
III. Securities:	
Railroad and Corporation Bonds valued at	775,250 00
Stocks valued at	114,535 00
Coupon Mortgages	503,500 00
Ground Rents	128,370 20
IV. Mortgages on property in Philadelphia and its vicinity	387,903 33
V. Loan on approved collateral	15,600 00
VI. Cash balances in various Trust Companies	47,594 50
	—————
	\$5,810,829 77

THE OBLIGATIONS.

Current loans and bills payable	\$105,000 00
Obligations of the General Fund to various trust funds . .	137,878 70
Bonds on Central Light and Heat Plant, Veterinary Hos- pital, etc.	69,400 00
Mortgage on 3451 Woodland Avenue	5,500 00
	—————
	\$317,778 70

REAL ESTATE.

IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Plot of ground between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Streets, Spruce Street and Woodland Ave., with College buildings and Medical Hall	\$643,799 27
Laboratory and Dental Building	69,414 15
Plot of ground between Thirty-sixth, Spruce, Woodland Ave., Woodland Cemetery and Guardian Street, known as The Scholarship Purchase, estimated value	250,000 00
Hospital Building	243,743 92
Hospital Lot, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth and Spruce to Pine Streets	125,000 00
Gibson Wing	65,000 00
Nurses' Home	20,000 00
Mortuary Building	11,000 00
Maternity Building	29,000 00
Library Building	209,142 08
Veterinary Building	40,358 56
Biological Building	36,844 98
Plot of ground between Connecting R. R. and Thirty-fourth Street, known as Almshouse Purchase	250,000 00
Armory Lot, Thirty-third and Marston Streets	12,764 46
Plot of ground between Thirty-sixth and Spruce Streets, Woodland Ave., and Police Station	20,000 00
John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry	114,115 52
Henry Howard Houston Hall	133,474 89
Dormitory Buildings, paid to August 31, 1896	225,054 61
Agnew Memorial Pavilion, paid to August 31, 1896	133,289 61
William Pepper Clinical Laboratory Building	25,000 00
Central Light and Heat Station	186,602 68
Hygiene Building	50,000 00
Dog Hospital, Veterinary Department	11,771 30
Buildings, No. 3348 and 3350 Walnut Street	17,500 00
Building, No. 3451 Woodland Ave.	5,500 00
New Dental Building, paid to August 31, 1896	2,500 00
New Dining Hall, paid to August 31, 1896	8,376 31

IN FIRST WARD.

Twenty-three and one-half acres on Delaware River	100,000 00
Two and eighty-seven one-hundredths acres on Moore Street	20,000 00

IN FIFTH WARD.

Building, No. 131 South Fifth Street	\$17,000 00
Dwelling, No. 224 Stamper Street	1,800 00

IN SIXTH WARD.

Store, No. 58 North Fourth Street	20,000 00
Store, No. 62 " "	18,800 00
Store, No. 64 " "	14,600 00
Store, No. 66 " "	20,000 00
Academy Building, No. 60 North Fourth Street	30,000 00
Charity School Building, No. 66 North Fourth Street	6,000 00
Stores, Nos. 29 and 31 North Seventh Street	20,980 00

IN ELEVENTH WARD.

Store, No. 549 North Second Street	9,000 00
Stores, No. 429-431 North Second Street	7,239 76

IN TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

Dwelling, No. 3011 Girard Avenue	5,300 00
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IN DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

Reese Wall Flower Farm	30,000 00
" " " Observatory	12,796 84
" " " Professor's Residence and Library . . .	11,808 25

IN SEA ISLE CITY, N. J.

Marine Biological Laboratory and grounds	7,525 98
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IN ELK AND MCKEAN COUNTIES, PA.

About 700 acres	5,054 71
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MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.

About 75 acres	33,063 42
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Total Real Estate	\$3,330,221.30
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**LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, APPARATUS, FURNITURE
AND PERPETUAL INSURANCE.**

University Libraries	\$150,000 00
College Apparatus	50,000 00
Museum of Archæology and Paleontology	97,000 00
Wistar and Horner Museum	40,000 00
Dr. George B. Wood Museum	25,000 00
Museum of Biology	5,000 00
Laboratory of Hygiene	19,874 28
J. H. Towne Collection of American Fossils	4,975 00

Furniture :

Medical Hall	10,302 90
Veterinary Building	3,867 38
Hospital	15,511 43
Biological	883 22
Library Building	10,511 62
College Building	7,500 00
Houston Hall	22,891 21
Ventilating Apparatus, etc., Medical Hall	24,086 90

Perpetual Insurance

On College Buildings and Medical Hall	9,651 50
“ Veterinary Building	720 00
“ Hospital	4,615 00
“ Gibson Wing	825 00
“ Biological Building	285 00
“ Dog Hospital	150 00
“ Central Light and Heat Station	1,000 00
“ Hygiene Building	875 00
“ Chemical Laboratory	1,300 00
“ Maternity Building	360 00
“ Academy Building, etc., Fourth Street	670 00

	\$507,855 44
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SECURITIES.

RAILROAD AND CORPORATION BONDS.

5,000	Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co., 1937	\$ 5,000
21,000	Philadelphia & Reading R.R., Gen'l Mortgage, 4's	16,800
34,000	" " " 3d Preferred Bonds .	10,200
3,000	" " " Car Trust, Series "C"	3,000
47,000	" " " " " D"	47,000
3,000	" " " Consolidated 7's, 1911	3,000
25,000	" " " 1st Series, 5's.	25,000
12,000	Elmira & Williamsport R. R. Co., 5's	12,000
2,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1905 (Reg.)	2,000
1,000	Susquehanna Coal Co., 6's, 1911	1,000
5,000	Union Pacific R. R., 6 per cent. Bonds, June, 1896	5,000
5,000	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. 7's, 1900 .	5,000
25,000	Toledo, O., Electric St. Ry. Co., 5's	25,000
32,000	Duluth St. Ry. Co., 5's, 1920	32,000
5,000	Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Kansas City, Mo., 5's, 1909	5,000
30,000	Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., First Mort- gage, 5's, 1942	30,000
17,000	Bethlehem Iron Co., First Mortgage 5's	17,000
5,000	Erie & Western Trans. Co., 5's	5,000
55,000	International Navigation Co. 6's, 1906	55,000
13,000	Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. 6's, 1932	13,000
50,000	Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co. 8's, 1898	50,000
2,000	Catawissa R. R. (extended at 6 per cent.)	2,000
101,000	San Antonio & Aransas Pass. R. R., Reorg. Certs.	60,000
5,000	Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. First Mortgage 5's, 1920	5,000
1,000	Millville Manufacturing Co. 7's	1,000
2,500	County of St. Louis, Minn., 6's, 1907	2,500
2,500	Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. 6's, 1910	2,500
10,000	Lehigh Navigation Co. Gold 6's, 1897	10,000
1,350	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., 4½'s	1,350
5,000	Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. R., Second Mortgage, 7's	5,000
13,000	Wabash R. R., Second Mortgage, 50 years Gold Bonds	13,000
2,000	Saltzburg Coal Co., General Mortgage, 6's, 1914 .	2,000

3,000	Pittsburgh, Shenango and Lake Erie R. R., First Mortgage, Gold, 5's, 1940	\$ 3,000
5,000	Fairmount Coal and Coke Co., First Mortgage, 4's, 1919	5,000
100,000	Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., 5-10 years, 6 per cent., Gold, Certified Indebtedness	100,000
22,000	City of Galveston, Texas, 5 per cent., 40 years Limited Debt Bond, 1954	22,000
500	Philadelphia County Club, First Mortgage, 5's, 1940	500
20,000	Buffalo and Susquehanna R. R., First Mortgage, 5's, 1913	20,000
21,000	Second Avenue (Pittsburgh, Pa.), Traction Co., First Mortgage, 5's, 1934	21,000
15,000	Chicago and Erie R. R. Co., First Mortgage, 5's	15,000
2,000	Brooklyn, N. Y., Union Gas Co., Consolidated First Mortgage, 5's	2,000
40,000	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Car Trust, 5's, 1900	10,000
	" " " " " 1901	10,000
	" " " " " 1902	10,000
	" " " " " 1904	10,000
30,000	Bonds on Central Heat and Light Station	30,000
10,000	Lehigh Valley Coal Co., First Mortgage, 5's	10,000
25,000	St. Louis (Mo.) and Merchants Bridge Co., First Mortgage, 6's, 1929	25,000
10,000	Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre R. R. Co., First Mortgage, 5's, 1928	10,000
400	Sunbury, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre R. R. Co., Second Mortgage, 6's, 1928	400
		<hr/>
		\$ 775,250

STOCKS.

16 shares Lehigh Valley, pfd	\$ 800 00
120 shares Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Co.	6,000 00
55 shares Norfolk and Western R. R. Co., pfd.	825 00
507 shares Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	15,210 00
5 shares American Dredging Co.	500 00
10 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	500 00
500 shares Delaware and Bound Brook R. R. Co.	75,000 00
15 shares Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta	1,500 00
242 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	12,100 00
27 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Pfd.	2,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$114,535 00

COUPON MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE.

Chicago, Illinois	\$ 20,000 00
" "	8,500 00
" "	8,500 00
" "	7,500 00
" "	50,000 00
Dallas, Texas	25,000 00
Kansas City, Missouri	20,000 00
Olympia, Washington	6,000 00
Lincoln, Nebraska	30,000 00
Chicago, Illinois	30,000 00
Kansas City, Missouri	25,000 00
Des Moines, Iowa	35,000 00
Chicago, Illinois	8,000 00
" "	2,500 00
" "	8,500 00
" "	10,000 00
" "	25,000 00
" "	25,000 00
" "	50,000 00
" "	10,000 00
" "	27,500 00
" "	6,000 00
" "	6,500 00
" "	20,000 00
" "	10,000 00
" "	6,000 00
" "	6,000 00
" "	12,000 00
Duluth, Minnesota	5,000 00
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	\$503,500 00

GROUND RENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

29 North Sixth Street	\$ 2,500 00
533 North Second Street	426 67
535 North Second Street	426 67
537 North Second Street	426 67
Green and New Market Streets	III II
Moore and Otsego Streets	3,750 00
Moore and Swanson Streets	6,750 00
Otsego below Moore Street	3,000 00
Twenty-second and Oxford Streets, 17 at \$800 each	13,600 00
Stiles Street, east of Nineteenth Street	900 00
Gray's Ferry Road	47,649 58
" " " and Thirtieth Street	1,050 00

Gray's Ferry Road	\$12,950 00
" " " west of Twenty-ninth Street	9,719 00
" " "	18,000 00
289 North Second Street	2,400 00
110 Spruce Street	1,866 67
13 and 15 Parkham Street	400 00
618 South Seventh Street	444 50
128 North Water Street	1,133 33
Gray's Ferry Road and Thirtieth Street	800 00
Lebanon, Pa.	66 00

	\$128,370 20

LOAN ON APPROVED COLLATERAL.

62 shares Girard Life and Annuity Co. Collateral \$15,600 00

MORTGAGES ON PROPERTY IN PHILADELPHIA
AND ITS VICINITY.

No. 2449 Nicholas Street, Philadelphia	\$ 1,600 00
No. 707 Lydia Street	700 00
Nos. 752-54 South Eighth Street	4,000 00
Walnut Street east of Sixth	13,333 33
Wallace Street west of Nineteenth	6,000 00
Lancaster Avenue and Rockland	2,750 00
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.	10,000 00
Gray's Ferry Road and Thirtieth Street, Philadelphia	2,000 00
Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.	3,000 00
Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pa.	4,320 00
No. 2131 Park Avenue, Philadelphia	4,000 00
No. 2133 " " "	4,000 00
Tenth and Auburn Streets, Philadelphia	9,000 00
Twenty-first Street and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia	35,000 00
No. 4044 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia	3,000 00
Nos. 2262, 2318-20 North Front Street, Philadelphia	8,000 00
N. E. cor. Thirty-fourth Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia	5,000 00
No. 1343 Mt. Vernon Street, Philadelphia	2,700 00
No. 825 North Forty-first Street	4,000 00
Camden, New Jersey	10,000 00
No. 2977 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia	4,000 00
No. 2987 " " "	4,000 00
Thirty-fifth Ward, Philadelphia	70,000 00
No. 1730 Pine Street "	5,000 00
No. 1806 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia	12,000 00
Glenwood Avenue and Sixth Street, Philadelphia	28,500 00
Glenloch, Chester Co., Pa.	38,000 00
Sixty-second Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia	80,000 00
City Line Station and Washington Lane,	14,000 00
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	\$387,903 33

GENERAL RECEIPTS, UNIVERSITY.

Balance September 1, 1895	\$ 47,957 02
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Tuition fees :

College Department	\$ 91,876 79
Veterinary School	4,421 11
Medical Department	115,085 85
Dental "	39,341 45
Hygiene "	235 00
Law "	38,801 74
	—————
Veterinary Hospital Receipts	\$ 7,009 66
" " State of Penn'a, for Maintenance	2,500 00
	—————
	9,509 66

Income from Funds applicable

to Department of Science and Arts.

General Fund	\$ 2,428 79
A. Whitney Fund	3,336 26
I. H. Towne Est. Fund	13,751 65
John F. Frazer "	304 53
Keble "	1,161 28
John Welsh "	2,474 09
Scholarship "	1,041 33
Joseph Leidy "	64 80
I. V. Williamson "	3,177 75
S. W. Roberts "	44 00
Tyndale Scholarship Fund	684 28
Wharton School "	8,686 00
Thomas A. Scott "	2,750 00
Adam Seybert "	4,000 00
Elliott Cresson "	569 71
Oratory Prize "	19 30
Eng. Comp. Prize "	11 04
Latin " "	55 17
Henry Reed " "	38 62
J. W. Yardley " "	27 59
Simon Muhr Schol'rship F'd	10 00
Class "80" Prize Fund	25 00
Phi Kappa " "	16 00
Allen Memorial " "	51 19
Salary College Dept. Fund	40 33
Tobias Wagner "	212 00

Carried forward	—————	\$44,980 71	\$347,228 62
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PAYMENTS, UNIVERSITY.

Current Expenses and Salaries:

University	\$ 55,943 07
Science and Arts	172,741 63
Medical Department	98,725 31
Dental Department	27,410 03
Law Department	27,603 91
Hygiene Department	8,389 26
Veterinary Hospital	9,119 02
Veterinary School	9,375 81
Library and purchase of books	23,801 65
	—————
Temporary Collateral Loans	\$ 433,109 69
Central Light and Heat Station, on account of bonds and loans	146,780 00
Repayment Medical Department loan	16,500 00
Investments in R. R. Securities and Mortgage loans	5,000 00
	339,567 50
Buildings, Grounds, etc.:	
Dormitories	218,475 61
Houston Hall and furnishing	99,408 46
Flower Observatory	24,605 09
Central L. and H. Sta. Boiler House	551 85
New Dining Hall and furnishing	8,376 31
Medical Lecture Hall	3,526 65
Dental Building	2,500 00
Library Racks	280 23
Franklin Field Improvements	1,000 00
Armory lot, Thirty-third and Marlton	1,027 93
	—————
Total Payments	\$1,300,709 32

GENERAL RECEIPTS, UNIVERSITY--Continued.

Brought forward	\$44,980 71	\$347,228 62
Income from Funds applicable		
to Medical Department.		
J. Rhea Barton Fund . . .	2,498 26	
J. Gillingham Fell Fund . .	2 00	
		2,500 26
to Department of Hygiene.		
Hygiene Dept. Fund, net . .	5,941 45	
George S. Pepper, Hygiene		
Fund for salary of Pro-		
fessor	4,758 37	
Thomas A. Scott Fellowship		
Fund	532 50	
		11,232 32
to Department of Women.		
J. M. Bennett Fund, net . .	848 83	
Bloomfield Moore Fund . .	979 50	
F. S. Pepper Scholarship		
Fund	377 51	
		2,205 84
to Department of Law.		
Department of Law Fund . .	308 00	
A. Sidney Biddle " net	1,082 33	
Prize Fund Law School . .	50 00	
		1,440 33
to Library, for purchase of books.		
Isaac Norris Library Fund .	273 09	
T. Wagner " "	480 02	
Pepper Medic'l " "	381 51	
J. B. Lippincott " "	360 00	
C. P. Krauth " "	72 51	
J. H. Raht " "	10 00	
Agricultural " "	20 00	
		1,597 13
Income from		
Reese Wall Flower Est. Fund	1,793 03	
Aux. Fac. Medicine "	1,892 31	
Geo. S. Pepper Res. Leg. "	125 00	
Geo. L. Harrison Foundation	6,157 92	
Botanical Garden Fund . .	118 00	
Interest from sundry balances	6,275 75	
Receipts from Hospital Depart-		
ment towards construction &		
maintenance of Central Light		
and Heat Station	15,001 90	
Receipts from sundry sources . .	1,927 57	
		\$97,248 07
Carried forward		\$444,476 69

PAYMENTS, UNIVERSITY—Continued.

Total Payments brought forward	\$1,300,709 32
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\$1,300,709 32

GENERAL RECEIPTS, UNIVERSITY—Continued.

	Brought forward	\$444,476 69
Temporary collateral loans paid off		128,600 00
Securities sold and redeemed		183,571 56
Donations,		
For Endowment.		
G. L. Harrison Foundation .	\$240,000 00	
Dormitory Building Fund . .	142,250 00	
" Furnish'g " . .	4,500 00	
Houston Hall " . .	81,195 75	
Franklin Field " . .	1,657 00	
From Res. Est. Geo. S. Pepper		
per	5,500 00	
Babylonian Exploration Publications	5,000 00	
New Dining Hall	10,000 00	
S. Muhr Scholarship	9,525 00	
Class "80" prize	1,000 00	
		\$500,627 75
For Current Expenses,		
University	69,055 12	
For Chair of Assyriology . .	2,350 00	
" Purchase of Books and Periodicals	6,001 45	
Publication Fund, College Department	600 00	
Special Studies in Sociology . .	435 00	
Income, Veterinary School . .	4,000 00	
Athletic Association	2,500 00	
		84,941 57
		585,569 32
Total Receipts		\$1,342,217 57

PAYMENTS, UNIVERSITY—Continued.

Total Payments brought forward	\$1,300,709 32
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Balance in Banks and Trust Cos.	41,508 25
	<hr/>
	\$1,342,217 57
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THE VARIOUS TRUSTS HELD BY THE UNIVERSITY ARE INVESTED IN THE REAL ESTATE AND SECURITIES ENUMERATED IN THIS REPORT, AND THE INCOME APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS OF THE DIFFERENT TRUSTS.

The following is a list of the same:

Henry Reed Prize Fund	\$ 742 12
Latin Prize Fund	1,025 20
Oratory Prize Fund	360 56
English Composition Prize Fund	200 00
J. Warner Yardley Prize Fund	500 00
J. Herman Raht Memorial Fund	250 00
Phi-Kappa Sigma Prize Fund	400 00
Elliott Cresson Fund	6,701 61
Tobias Wagner Fund	5,300 00
Dr. Geo. B. Wood Fund for Auxiliary (Faculty of Medicine)	36,276 00
Botanical Garden Fund	4,210 37
Thomas A. Scott Fund	50,000 00
Tobias Wagner Library Fund	10,517 67
John Welsh Fund	51,600 00
John H. Towne Collection American Fossils Fund	5,000 00
Reese Wall Flower Estate Fund	98,632 60
Wharton School of Finance and Economy Fund	157,201 00
Hector Tyndale Scholarship Fund	11,691 23
Scholarship Fund	19,400 00
Ward Chronic Diseases Fund	162,649 51
“ “ “ Bed Funds	22,500 00
Dr. G. B. Wood Fund for Hahn Ward	54,689 36
Alumni Ward Fund	10,025 00
Mrs. Geo. W. Norris Fund	10,000 00
Bement Fund	5,000 00
J. Rhea Barton Fund	50,000 00
J. Gillingham Fell Fund	1,100 00
Fund Department for Women	17,501 00
Veterinary Fund	64,945 94
Leidy Chair of Anatomy Endowment Fund	1,883 09
Henry Seybert Fund	60,000 00
Isaiah V. Williamson Fund	47,500 00
Adam Seybert Fund	50,000 00
Isaiah V. Williamson Hospital Fund	47,500 00
Agricultural Library Fund	500 00

Recto-Genito-Urinary Diseases Fund	\$ 4,099 99
Prize Fund Law School	1,000 00
Dr. G. D. Boardman Chair Christian Ethics	15 00
Alumni Hall Fund	2,092 16
Endowment for Deformed Children Fund	3,000 00
Department of Biology Fund	47,023 20
A. Whitney Fund	49,437 50
Children's Ward Fund	32 00
Dr. Wm. Pepper Medical Library Fund	7,708 00
Anna M. Powers Hospital Bed Fund	6,000 00
Mary W. Eskens Hospital Bed Fund	5,000 00
Isaac Norris Library Alcove Endowment Fund	5,228 22
Algernon Sydney Biddle Endowment Fund	20,000 00
Thomas A. Scott Fellowship Hygiene Fund	10,000 00
Joseph M. Bennett Endowment Fund, Department Women	15,000 00
John H. Towne Estate	417,836 67
Hospital Fund	659,196 76
Keble Fund	12,691 12
John F. Frazer Fund	6,331 64
Solomon W. Roberts Fund	1,113 32
Rev. C. P. Krauth Fund	1,603 83
Pepper Professorship of Hygiene Fund	87,070 00
George S. Pepper Hospital Fund	68,875 00
Frances S. Pepper Scholarship Fund	7,500 00
Bloomfield Moore Fund	15,000 00
D. Hayes Agnew Hospital Fund	149,795 88
Hospital Bed Funds	53,000 00
Greek and Latin Prize—Prof. Allen Memorial	1,000 00
Fund Department of Hygiene	189,072 43
Department Applied Organic Chemistry Fund	72,215 81
John Harrison Laboratory of Chemistry Fund	42,781 42
Wm. Pepper Clinical Laboratory Endowment	25,000 00
Library Building Fund	177,031 74
Prize Fund—Class of 1880	1,000 00
Simon Muhr Scholarship Fund	9,525 00
J. B. Lippincott Library Fund	7,000 00
Dr. D. Hayes Agnew Bequest for care of Children in University Hospital	50,000 00
Dr. D. Hayes Agnew Bequest for Maternity Hospital	1,000 00
Chair of Pedagogy Fund	250 00
John C. Ropes Prize Fund	250 00
Geo. S. Pepper Residuary Legatee Fund	5,500 00
George L. Harrison Foundation	280,000 00
H. Houston Hall Fund	156,366 10
Dormitory Building Fund	237,845 92
Endowment Fund Houston Hall	500 00

RECEIPTS, HOSPITAL.

Balance Sept. 1, 1895, \$ 5,342 87
 From Investments applicable to

Hospital Fund including:

Mary W. Eskens Bed Fund	\$15,505 24
H. Ingersoll " " .	4,147 37
Mrs. J. F. Smith " " .	6,359 83
Susan Binney " " .	203 52
Anna M. Powers " " .	2,842 54
C. R. Galli " " .	350 00
H. C. Newbold " " .	150 00
W. Weightman, Jr. " " .	600 00
Mrs. W. H. Rawle " " .	2,240 50
E. P. Baugh " " .	568 90
Harriet P. Willard " " .	1 00
Murphy Free " " .	4,070 66
Eliz. Porter Deformed Children Bed Fund	31,696 47
Henry Seybert Fund	54 37
Ward Chronic Dis. Bed Fund	22,106 02
Rec. Gen. Ur. Ward " " .	
Hahn Ward " " .	
Bement Fund	
Agnew Bequest	
Alumni Ward	
I. V. Williamson Fund	
G. W. Norris "	
Children's Ward "	
G. S. Pepper "	
Patient's Board	
Interest on deposits	
State of Pennsylvania Maintenance of Hospital	\$19,895 43
State of Pennsylvania Maternity	2,210 59

Donations for Current Expenses:

Annual Bed Fund for Deformed Children from Mrs. Chas. E. Dana, Saturday Club of New Jersey, Mrs. E. W. Clark	\$600 00
Hospital Department	1,340 90
For Anna M. Powers Free Bed from Mrs. J. Campbell Harris	300 00
Maternity	90 00
	\$2,330 90
	\$93,227 32

Donations:

Agnew Furnishing Fund	\$14,251 73
Agnew Ward Deficiency Fund	3,601 60
Agnew Fire Escape "	1,820 00
D. Hayes Agnew Estate	51,000 00
Nurses' Home	200 00
Hetty T. King Bed Fund from Estate Mrs. Jos. R. Wainwright	5,000 00
	75,873 33
Agnew Hospital, from State of Pennsylvania	37,485 64
Agnew Hospital, from accrued income	287 98
Temporary Loan on Collateral, paid off	37,773 62
Total Receipts	5,000 00
	\$217,217 14

PAYMENTS, HOSPITAL.

Current expenses:

Hospital Department	\$71,052 74
Central Light and Heat Station, towards Construction and Maintenance	<u>15,001 90</u> \$86,054 64
Laundry	1,146 00

Maternity Hospital:

Maintenance Fund	\$3,047 33
Charity Ball Fund	<u>531 70</u> 3,579 03

G. S. Pepper Hospital Fund:

Bonds Redeemed	\$4,000 00
Bond Interest	<u>420 00</u> 4,420 00

Agnew Hospital Building	54,041 22
Temporary Loan on Collateral	5,000 00
Investments in Railroad Securities, Mortgages, etc.	56,890 00

Total Payments	\$211,130 89
Balance in Trust Companies	<u>6,086</u>

ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD, *Treasurer.*

\$217,217 14

DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

From June 9, 1894, to August 31, 1896.

GENERAL FUND.

James F. Sullivan	\$ 1,000 00
James McManes	500 00
Mrs. George L. Harrison	1,000 00
Isaac Cooper	1,000 00
Walter S. Massey	1,000 00
Geo. D. Widener	1,000 00
J. M. Gummey & Sons	500 00
Clement B. Newbold	1,600 00
Wm. M. Singerly	1,050 00
Edw. Coles	250 00
Cash	500 00
Harrison Boiler Works	96 04
Jacob S. Disston	500 00
Dick Bros. & Co.	1,000 00
Nicholas Lennig	500 00
Dr. L. S. Filbert	1,000 00
William S. Grant	1,000 00
B. F. Clapp	500 00
Charles A. Porter	1,000 00
Sydney F. Tyler	1,000 00
J. Vaughan Merrick	1,350 00
Hamilton Disston	750 00
George H. Colket	1,000 00
Theo. C. Search	1,000 00
E. B. Smith & Co.	500 00
Henry N. Paul	500 00
H. K. Kelley	125 00
Wm. J. McCahan	1,000 00
Charles Smith	1,000 00
Geo. H. McFadden	1,000 00
W. H. Newbold's Son & Co.	2,000 00
H. H. Houston	2,600 00
Beauveau Borie	1,000 00
A. J. Antelo	500 00
George A. Huhn	500 00

DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

George H. Earle, Jr.	\$1,000	00
E. H. Godshalk	500	00
Alfred C. Harrison	3,500	00
Charles C. Harrison	44,600	00
R. N. Carson	1,000	00
Spencer Ervin	500	00
T. N. P. Sailer	1,000	00
C. D. Barney & Co.	1,000	00
Samuel T. Bodine	1,200	00
E. B. Warren	1,000	00
Alan Wood, Jr.	1,500	00
Simon A. Stern	50	00
Strawbridge & Clothier	2,000	00
Burk Brothers	500	00
G. & H. Barnet	500	00
Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.	1,500	00
William F. Dreer	500	00
James F. Hope	500	00
C. Pardee, Jr.	500	00
Walter Hatfield	500	00
Fred. W. Sutterlee	100	00
Arthur E. Newbold	500	00
Walter T. Bradley	100	00
Henry B. French	200	00
Edmund Allen	1,000	00
Mahlon K. Smith	500	00
John Stewardson	200	00
Samuel H. French, Jr.	100	00
W. Fred'k Snyder	500	00
S. B. & B. W. Fleisher	500	00
Joseph S. Harris	1,500	00
Cornelius A. Lane	100	00
Theo. Wernwag	1,000	00
Morton McMichael	1,200	00
Joseph Y. Jeanes	1,000	00
Isaac W. Jeanes	1,500	00
Henry S. Jeanes	750	00
Mitchell Harrison	2,500	00
Jos. G. Rosengarten	2,200	00
J. C. Strawbridge	600	00
W. W. F.	2,500	00
Chas. H. Graham	1,000	00
The Wm. Mann Co.	500	00
Theodore Kitchen	500	00
Geo. A. Heyl	1,000	00

DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Thomas McKean	\$12,500 00
Malcolm Lloyd	1,000 00
Kremer & Shubing	500 00
Charles E. Bushnell	250 00
Stephen Greene	1,000 00
John Dignan	500 00
T. Broom Belfield	1,000 00
Wm. H. Scott	500 00
J. C. Cramp	500 00
Mrs. W. G. Warden	2,500 00
E. J. Mathews	1,000 00
Harrison K. Caner	1,000 00
Samuel Horner, Jr.	5,000 00
E. J. Berwind	1,000 00
Chas. D. Norton	500 00
Chas. M. Swain	5,000 00
E. C. Knight, Jr.	1,000 00
James Spear	5,000 00
John U. Fraley	1,000 00
Charles W. Trotter	500 00
Frank H. Wyeth	250 00
Charlemagne Tower, Jr.	600 00
S. Weir Mitchell	700 00
Wm. H. Barnes	1,000 00
H. M. Howe	150 00
Wm. Potter	1,000 00
W. N. Meigs	100 00
Mayer Sulzberger	300 00
Jas. May Duane	200 00
J. L. Erringer	200 00
Samuel Dickson	100 00
Carl Edelheim	25 00
G. S. Benson, Jr.	100 00
Joseph Morwitz	100 00
J. Albert Caldwell	100 00
N. Parker Shortridge	100 00
Dr. Horace Jayne	1,125 00
John B. Gest	500 00
Estate of Jos. D. Potts, dec'd	2,500 00
Stuart Wood	525 00
F. J. Kimball	200 00
Geo. D. McCreary	500 00
Charles Wood, D.D.	110 00
Lawrence Lewis	500 00
<i>Sunday School Times</i> and H. C. Trumbull	2,250 00

DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Clarence H. Clark	\$ 637 50
E. W. Clark	662 50
Archæological Association, University of Penna.	1,750 00
M. S. Quay	100 00
Lisberger & Wise	20 00
I. H. Sultzbach	10 00
N. Snellenburg & Co.	10 00
Wolf Bros.	10 00
Blumenthal Bros. & Co.	10 00
Chas. E. Pugh	500 00
Wilson Bros. & Co.	500 00
Dr. Wm. Pepper	178 00
Per J. A. C. Westervelt, Treas.	60 00
Jno. Marshall Gest	500 00
Robt. W. Downing	500 00
Frank M. Dick	25 00
H. H. Furness, LL.D.	100 00
Caroline Furness Jayne	100 00
I. Sargent Price	100 00
Clement A. Griscom	100 00
Alumni Maintenance Fund, per G. Wharton Pepper, Treas.	1,000 00
Anonymous	2,500 00
Alumni Society (Prizes)	69 00
John C. Sims	75 00
Eugene Delano (Prizes)	100 00
B. B. Comegys "	100 00
Class of 1880 "	1,050 00
Leverett Bradley, D.D.	25 00
Board of City Trusts	800 00
Charlotte Pendleton	77 00
Jno. Sparhawk, Jr.	500 00
Eugene Ellicott	100 00
Robt. C. Ogden	100 00
Mrs. C. C. Sinclair	10 00
David Scull	10 00
James T. Shinn	10 00
Isaac H. Clothier	100 00
J. Bayard Henry	10 00
Mrs. Edward Morrell	50 00
Mary Morris	10 00
Per Dr. H. Jayne	350 00
Ellen Nixon Harrison	25 00
Youngstown, Ohio	203 07
Concord, N. H.	114 53

DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

Providence, R. I.	\$50 00
Syracuse, N. Y.	41 65
Springfield, Mass.	73 87
	----- \$182,632 16

DONATIONS TO BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT OF
HOWARD HOUSTON HALL.

H. H. Houston	\$100,000 00
Est. H. H. Houston, (deceased)	50,000 00
C. Howard Colket	50 00
Mrs. J. P. Mumford	5 00
Dr. Geo. M. Marshall	5 00
Mrs. Isaac W. Landell	5 00
Wm. Zentmayer	5 00
C. Wood, D.D.	250 00
A. M. Greene, Jr.	25 00
E. D. Faries	52 00
J. L. Crozer	100 00
M. Matsaguta	20 00
Dr. Jump	10 00
Alan Wood, 3d	5 00
S. M. Hopkins	4 00
J. E. Trimble	5 00
C. R. Hinchman	75 00
T. J. O'Drain	5 00
Dr. H. C. Wood	166 66
H. J. Bergman	100 00
E. S. Carson and G. M. Conarroe	25 00
John Blakely	25 00
C. L. Partridge	25 24
W. J. Cooper	10 00
K. M. L.	25 00
Mrs. C. C. Sinclair	2,000 00
	----- \$153,247 66

EXPENSES HOUSTON CLUB.

Mrs. S. S. Houston	\$2,500 00
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STUDENTS' AID FUND.

Charity Ball	\$2,300 00
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DONATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

DORMITORY BUILDING FUND.

Wm. W. Justice	\$ 1,000 00
The Misses Blanchard	50,000 00
F. C. Clarke	* 25 00
H. G. Ward	250 00
Horace Magee	100 00
Burnham, Williams & Co.	10,000 00
Jno. T. Morris	1,000 00
E. J. Moore	500 00
S. Y. Heebner	500 00
Enoch Lewis	1,000 00
Robert M. Lewis	500 00
Thomas McKean	37,500 00
C. E. & H. McK. Ingersoll	500 00
J. H. Catherwood	250 00
R. E. Glendinning	200 00
Moore & Sinnott	10,000 00
S. W. Colton, Jr.	500 00
Jno. C. Bullitt	500 00
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* See page 245.

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